The Weekly Constitution Last.

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THE CHILD'S CONTRIBUTION.

"Wha' is it you read in the papers, papa,
'Bout 'fever' and 'great distress,'
And about people sending off money
To sufferers, thro' the express?"

I explained—as well as I could,
To a child not yet in her teens,
About the fever, and how they need money
In Memphis, Grenada and Orleans.

"Oh, yes!" she said. "Now, look here, papa,
'Mongst the money that I got to-day
Are three new, bright silver quarters,
Which I want you to send right away."

"Send one of 'em out to Memphis,
And one to—Gernady, I guess;
Send the other to New Orleans,
And the rest will buy a new dress.

"Will they take it, papa, d'ye think?"
Said I, "Oh, yes, my child;" but she wondered
When I told her that God would reward her
More than some who had sent out a hundred

That night when the express came in
Came a package for little May,
And in it a silk suit marked,
"For May, on her seventh birthday."

"Why, papa," she cried, "just to think!
When I sent the three quarters by express,
You said God would reward me, and now
God has sent me a pretty silk dress!"

* * * * *

But—childlike, this beautiful speech
In the next did its poetry lose;
For she said, "Now I'll send on a nickel;
And then maybe he'll send me new shoes."*

(Columbus, Ga., Enquirer-Sun).

CANNIBALISM.

Instances of the Horrible Practice in the Marquesas.

Penchant, for Young Women, Good Templars, Missionaries and Babies.

[San Francisco Chronicle, September 29]

Among the passengers by the Greyhound, arrived at this port from Tahiti was an American named Lewis Chase, who for more than a quarter of a century has never seen a civilized country, and has seldom looked upon the face of a white man. San Francisco is the first glimpse of civilization he has had since he left his native home in Danbury, Connecticut, twenty-seven years ago. For twenty-five years and six months, precisely, he has lived on a group of islands inhabited by ferocious cannibals, and, fortunately for himself, has come out hale and hearty, without ever having as much as a slice of human steak taken from his anatomy. A Chronicle reporter, after a considerable display of fascinating eloquence, mixed with offered potations of spiritual delight, finally succeeded in securing an interview with Mr. Chase, who, when first approached, presented a decidedly hostile and warlike front. But under the soothing process adopted by the interviewer, the latent bud of intellect rapidly blossomed and bore fruit, which is now placed before the mental palate of the reader. It is a savory dish, and cannot fail to send a thrill of exquisite sensation through every nerve of the body and brain.

CANNIBALISM AS A FINE ART.

A group of islands on which Mr. Chase has passed his quarter of a century is the Marquesas, where before his own eyes he has seen cannibalism practiced both as a fine art and as a fierce display of human ferocity. This horrible practice is indulged in principally to gratify a deadly spirit of revenge which one tribe of natives holds against another. In the many brutal and bloody civil wars which they have waged against one another the slain and captured victims are eaten with vengeance. In their religious rites, also, they offer up human sacrifices captured in battle. When a victim is selected for a cannibal feast his body is washed clean, and the hair of his head is burned off. If the feast is not of a religious character, the victim is simply beaten to death with war clubs, and when dead his body is again washed and placed in a large oven dug into the earth. The hole forming the oven has a fire beneath, and over this is a pile of round stones. On the top of the stones mats made of strong material are placed, in which the body is wrapped up. These mats are then covered over with a great pile of leaves, and all is again covered with another layer of mats. The fire beneath absorbs enough of air to keep it burning steadily, and soon a volume of steam is generated. This escapes slowly through the mats and leaves, and gradually the body becomes cooked through this simple but certain steaming process. The cooks are of superior skill in their profession, and can tell to the instant when the body is sufficiently "done" to suit the tastes of the guests. When ready to take it out of the oven, all the material covering it is carefully removed, and when it comes to the last layers surrounding the victim the mats are taken off with a sensitive touch, lest any of the skin on the body should be torn away. When all is bare, and the body looks brown and beautifully cooked, a shout of demoniac laughter rends the air, and the cooks are complimented in the highest terms by the hosts of cannibals thirsting to enjoy the dreadful luxury.

CANNIBAL DELICACIES.

The brain and the eyes are considered the greatest delicacies, and are always given to the chiefs. The breasts, thighs and the outer portion of the calves of the legs are the next greatest luxuries, and in this category also may be placed slices cut off from other portions of the body. All the parts mentioned belong to the chiefs and chiefesses, of high and low rank according to their relative social status, while the rest of the body and the entrails are savagely devoured by the common natives. The flesh is eaten from the hand, and to give it greater relish is dipped in native sauces. Cocoanuts, yams and various kinds of nuts are also among the edibles, besides certain varieties of fish; but the piece de resistance is the human portion of the spread. While the feast lists the greatest hilarity prevails, and after it is over a fearful drunken orgie follows, whenever the liquors, native or imported, can be procured. Scenes of the wildest licentiousness accompany the revel, and for days after the cannibals are in a state of semi-unconsciousness. They quietly retire to their huts and allow sleep and nature to restore their shattered constitutions. Sleep is their great restorative, and after a fearful debauch they will lie as if dead for a space of from ten to fifteen hours.

EATING A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG GIRL.

Mr. Chase was witness to a fearful and revolting act of cannibalism practiced at the little harbor of Atawana two years ago. A young and beautiful girl had been captured and brought in a canoe to Atawana. She belonged to a tribe which was fiercely hated by her captors, and they determined to avenge themselves upon her. She was taken out into the center of the village, stripped naked and bound. Then, with war-clubs, she was beaten, and fell as if dead to the ground. But while life yet lingered, a woman of Atawana rushed up to the prostrate body, and, with a ferocious yell, dug her fingers into the eyes of her victim, plucked them out of their sockets, and ate them in the presence of the infuriated and applauding multitude. Afterwards, while the body of the victim was yet warm, she was disemboweled, and her entrails were taken out and devoured, the cannibals fighting with each other for their share. Her whole body was then cut to pieces and divided up amongst the cannibals present. While indulging in this almost incredible brutality, shouts of joyous vengeance were heard on every side. The cannibals fairly reveled in devouring nearly every atom of the body. They washed down the flesh eaten with native intoxicating drinks, and after the carnage was concluded a triumphant war dance of vengeance followed.

SACRIFICING RELIGIOUS VICTIMS.

Great pomp and solemnity surround victims intended for religious sacrifices, and none but high priests can officiate in the most solemn ceremonies. The priests have numerous attendants, mostly young boys who are beingeducated for priestly honors. The victim selected is usually a man of note among his tribe, and while he is in the hands of his religious torturers, previous to the act of sacrifice, receives some consideration. When the hour arrives he is placed upon a large stone, to which his body is bound firmly. The priests then chant low wails, which increase in volume until it seems as if they were shrieking. Charms, spells and incantations are then brought into play, the priests occasionally placing their hands upon the intended sacrifice, who never utters a word from the time he is selected as a sacrifice to the moment of his death. The instant selected for performing the operation being reached, the chief high priet advances towards the victim, and, feeling for the beating of the heart, announces to his attendants that he is ready to commence. He then takes a knife and deliberately cuts out the heart, the victim writhing in agony during the process. To speak or utter a word during this frightful process would be cowardice, an evidence that the sacrifice had acknowledged the power of his enemies. The heart cut out, it is handed to a young priest, who bears it off to the highest chief, the priest considering this the greatest honor of his life. The victim quickly expires, and then the whole body is cut up and divided among those waiting to receive their portions of it. The flesh of a religious victim is more highly prized than that of any other, all the portions considered most choice being reserved for the high priests and high chiefs.

THE VICTIMS MOST HIGHLY PRIZED.

The cannibals have epicurean tastes and a fine sense of the various shades of delicacy of different classes of victims. The flesh most highly prized is that of the African, and a colored man who, in in life, neither drank liquors nor smoked, if he falls into the hands of the Marquesas cannibals, is certian to have the highest respect shown him. He will be fed luxuriously and tended carefully up to the time that he is to be sacrificed. The bodies of missionaries take second rank, because in life they are supposed to have used neither liquors nor tobacco. Sailors are not esteemed a luxury, because their flesh is thoroughly saturated with smoke, whisky and salt water. The cannibals have the most dainty sense of smell in this respect, and will tell instantly whether their victim has ever been in the habit of using liquors or stimulants of any kind. Young children and women; especially unmarried women, are great luxuries. Persons advanced in years are seldom eaten, as their bodies are too full of well developed and tough sinews. Mr. Chase has never seen a white person offered up as a sacrifice to the cannibal appetite, but there are well authenticated cases of such being the fact. A missionary and two colored men are known to have been eaten on Dominique Island, one of the most savage of ahe group. In recent times the cannibals rarely sacrifice a white victim, but they are entirely willing to do so if the opportunity offers. It is not safe to trust them with a tender Anglo-Saxon lamb, or anything in the shape of humanity that would be certain to take a first prize at a baby show. These not being procurable, no objecrion would be offered to making them a good square meal out of a nice, fat, healthy missionary. Sailors are the only class of white men for whom the cannibals cannot get up an appetite at a moment's warning.

CANIBALISM EXTENSIVELY PRACTICED.

There are thirteen islands in the Marquesas group, seven of which are inhabited, and on six of these cannibalism is practiced. Mr. Chase is a resident of Uhua, known to mariners as Washington Island, and to his knowledge there has not been a case of cannibalism there in the twenty five years he has made it his home. The natives of Uhua say they never practiced cannibalism, though a few of the oldest inhabitants remember their parents telling that such was the case in old times. The cannibals seem to indulge in their horrid practice from a pure love of revenge. They are certainly not driven to it for want of food, as there is an abundance on the islands. No doubt immemorial custom has much to do with keeping the beastly indulgence still in vogue. Children are apt to follow in the footsteps of their fathers, and generation gives to generation laws and customs. The religious sacrifices of human bodies and the habit of offering them up as food, is now more common than any other kind of cannibalism. The priests know that if they relinquish such rites they would be shorn of so much authority, and hence they cling tenaciously to their sacrificial altars. The priestly class continue to hold the power of life or death over the natives, while many of the chiefs have but nominal influence over them. Nearly all the powerful chiefs have died without leaving heirs to inherit their unbounded sway. The remaining chiefs, in union with the priests, manage, however, to wield a despotic power, and are the principal defenders of cannibalism.

ODE TO JACK FROST.

I thought thee cruel once, Jack Frost,
When I was young and small;
You pinched my ears and bit my toes,
You painted red my cheeks and nose,
And kept me close within the doors,
And thus I deemed thee chief of foes
That could my youth befall.

I thought thee cruel, once again,
When up to manhood grown;
I saw thee clothe the earth in white,
When all that's fair and pure and bright
Was withered by thy deadly blight,
Withered in one short, luckless night,
Where'er thy breath had blown.

You nipped my buds and spoiled my vines
And filled me with dismay;
An enemy I called you then,
A foe to garden, field and glen,
A curse sent to the sons of men,
And never to return again,
I bade thee haste away.

But now, Jack Frost, I find at last
Thou wast my dearest friend;
One has come in to take thy place,
Without thy beauty or thy grace,
With poisonous breath and safron face,
Bent on destruction to our race
And sorrows without end.

Our land lies mourning at his feet
And 'neath his ghastly tread;
Our fairest flowers have met decay,
Our brightest gems have lost their ray,
The young, the beautiful, the gay,
Are vanished from our sight away
And numbered with the dead!

Come back, Jack Frost, again come back,
Thrice welcome to each heart.
Stretch forth thy white and frozen wand,
Bid suffering flee at thy command,
Give health and quiet to the land,
Come wrest his sceptre from his hand,
And bid the ghoul depart.

Whole cities wail his deadly stroke;
Trade bends beneath his rod,
Palsied our every interest lies,
Tears, bitter tears suffuse our eyes,
Our bosoms burst with groans and sighs
Come, then, thou angel of the skies—
Thou messenger of God!

Thou Great Physician from above,
Who cam'st to save the lost,
Thou who did'st once for sinners bleed,
Come in this hour of direst need;
Come, and in mercy intercede;
Come stay the plague's insatiate greed—
God, send the white hoar-frost!

Atlanta Constitution.

THROUGH EUROPE IN STYLE.

What It Costs to Keep a Real Nice Party Six Months Abroad

C. C. Fulton, editor of the Baltimore *American*, writes as follows of his recent European trip:

Many of your readers who traveled with us on this journey will naturally have a desire to know at what cost such an European tour can be made, and the length of time we give to each of the principal cities on the continent. It may seem to some that our stay at Rome, or Naples, or Florence, or Vienna was not long enough, but we assure them that we viewed everything of real importance in all of those cities. We did not have any idle days, nor did we halt for rest, or stop for rain or bad weather. We were always in motion, going to bed tired and getting up refreshed. On the same day that we entered the ball on the dome of St. Peter's we were down in the bowels of the earth, exploring the catacombs, passing on the route the coliseum and the ruins of ancient Rome. In the evening we would take a drive in the parks, and at night attend the operas, concerts or theatres. In short, we were on a five months' frolic, and every moment was precious and enjoyable. We flew over the continent singing, rejoicing and happy, and were everywhere regarded as "the jolly Americans." We never traveled on Sunday, and this was our only day of rest, being all that we desired or required.

We were absent from New York just five months and one day, or one hundred and fifty-five days in all, which was spent as follows:

10 days on the ocean.
1 day in Liverpool.
4 days in London (first visit.)
8 days in Paris (first visit.)
1 day at Marseilles.
1 day at Nice.
1 day at Monaco.
1 day at Pisa.
1 day at Genoa.
6 days at Rome.
4 days at Naples.
3 days at Florence.
6 days at Venice.
1 day at Adelsburg (cave.)
7 days at Vienna.
3 days at Munich.
1 day at Bingen.
1 day going down the Rhine.
2 days at Cologne.
3 days at Brussels.
33 days at Paris (second visit).
14 days at London (second visit).
3 days at Edinburg.
2 days at Glasgow.
1 day at Belfast and Grant's Causeway,
3 days at Dublin.
2 days at Killarney (lakes).
2 days at Cork.
2 days in railroad travel.
9 days on the ocean (homeward).

155 days from New York to New York.

It is an admitted fact that the cost of travel in Europe with a party of ladies is much heavier than with all gentlemen. The cost of living in Paris is also one-third higher this year than ever before. Still we find in footing up the costs of this extended tour that it amounted to but $946.35 for each of the tourists— about $6 per day. This includes the ocean passage out and home and all the expense of travel, including carriages, guides, fees, operas, theaters and amusements. We traveled first-class all the time, stopped at the best hotels and made no special effort to economize, but the most strenuous efforts to prevent being swindled. Three or four young men traveling together ought to make the same tour for about $800, and with rigid economy at a still smaller figure. It may be proper to add that the whole of our party were persistent water-drinkers, and although we were everywhere told that water was unhealthy and ice destructive, we stuck to our favorite beverage, with daily improving health and spirits and entire freedom from Roman and other fevers. We think that our combined weight on returning was fully fifty pounds more than when we embarked, and that the increase was judiciously distributed among those who needed it most.

STANLEY'S NEW BOY.

An Emperor's Page Who Thinks the White People are Gods.

[Paris Cor. Boston Journal.]

A young savage has arrived in Paris to-night from Africa, to join Mr. Stanley, and I have had the pleasure of presentation to the swarthy youth, who is a noble in far Uganda, whence he came. Kadu was a page of the Emperor Mtesa, and was allowed to accompany Mr. Stanley on the adventurous journey across Africa. Mtesa consented with much alacrity to the request that Kadu might go, because he understood that the lad would be a kind of diplomatic agent who would tell him what this strange white man was up to. The African is thoroughly devoted to Stanley, and any one who doubts the explorer's knowledge of the language in use in Uganda should hear him conversing with Kadu for hours together. The language is soft musical, filled with vowels. When Master Kadu is excited in conversation he opens a wide mouth, which is filled with beautiful white teeth, and lets the words flow out as if it were impossible for him to check them. He is more intelligent than Kalulu, the boy whom Stanley rescued from a slave-drover and brought to England and America with him some years since. Kadu has been a month coming from Zanzibar to Londou by steamer, and during that time he has learned a great deal of English. The sailors and cabin boys pronounced the words for him, and he wrote them down phonetically in Arabic, which he knows how to write. It is inexpressibly comical to hear him trying to bring out these words and re-establish their correct pronunciation from his phonetic notes. He does it in time, and should he remain some time in Europe will prove an apt scholar. We were compelled to laugh when we found that he had taken down such words as "high," "horse" and "hair" without their preliminary aspirate, because he had learned their sound from sailors who disdain the "h." Kadu is I believe, the first native of Uganda, who has ever set foot upon European soil. "Wallah!" he said the other night to Mr. Stanley, "Wallah' master, but these white people are always preparing for war." Then he described the fortifications of "Moo-alta," as he calls Malta. He assured Stanley, after he had caught a glimpse of London and had been in Paris for a day, that he considered the white men gods and not men. "At least, master, they must be spirits." The young man has singularly pleasant features. He is not in any sense a repulsive type, but, on the contrary, one would imagine that he had been for a long time in contact with civilization unless he were assured of the contrary. His eyes are astonishingly soft and expressive, and his face lights up so that it is quite delightful to observe when he is pleased. He is black as black can be. Kadu is a Mussulman, having become one during his travels, and is quite enthusiastic over his newfound religion. Stanley asked him quietly the othey day what he would do if Emperor Mtesa, who is not a Mussulman, should ask him to give up his religion. He answered he could not do it. "Well, but suppose Mtesa should kill you?" "*Bosh*," enough answered Kadu, meaning, let him kill, then. There is no danger that Mtesa will do any such thing, luckily. Kadu will take back to Uganda a tale which will make the African Emperor open his eyes wider than ever before. When the youth saw the balloon hovering above the Tuilleries a day after his arrival he refused to believe that there were men in it. He was assured of the fact that forty or fifty persons were then in the balloon basket, when he broke out with his usual exclamation of surprise, "Mama, mama, what what a people!" The thing which chiefly confounded Kadu was Stanley's answer when he asked him, "Is this your country, then?" "No," was the response; "my country is still far away across another great sea." "Mama, mama," said Kadu again, with a certain accent of despair.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

THE Republican Conference in Wilkesbarre has nominated Dr. Henry Roberts of Lackawanna county, for Congress. It is looked upon by the great majority of Republicans as a decidedly weak selection, and will not bring to the State ticket that support that General Hoyt expected from his old home associates. Hendrick B. Wright is the Democratic and Greenback nominee.

The Republican Convention of Northampton county was held on Saturday. A committee of the Greenback party was present and made overtures for a fusion ticket, but they received the cold shoulder. The convention was for a straight ticket. The Congressional conferees were instructed to vote for a straight Republican. The right to name the Congressional nominee was conceded to Bucks. The resolutions indorsed the State platform and ticket. The legislative ticket nominated is as follows: Senate, John Horner; Assembly, Major J. M. Scott, John Best and Stephen Anewell.

THE National conferees for the Tenth Congressional district have nominated the Hon. A Brower Longaker, ex-Judge, of Lehigh county, for congress by acclamation. Judge Longaker was present and accepted the nomination. He promised to make a vigorous campaign. The nomination of Judge Longaker is a surprise to the politicians. Mr. Bridges, a bolting Democrat was about, but found that his chances were hopeless, and left. The Republicans will not touch Longaker, having been instructed for a straight Republican nomination. R. K. Bachman is the Democratic candidate.

A *Herald* correspondent draws this picture of Frank Hughes.

He lives in Pottsville, but his influence is felt in every quarter of the State. He is a fine lawyer, a pleasant gentleman, a man of the best personal character and as honest as the day is long. He believes in all he says; the trouble with him is that he believes too readily. He is, in fact, a visionary of the wildest kind. Whether it is a plan for draining the Jersey marshes, or for making gas out of water, or for doing any other plausible big thing that enlists his interest, he takes hold of it with tremendous energy. So it was with this greenback scheme. The moment he started out in favor of that he began to make his convictions felt. He has an uncommon power of persuasion and is apparently indefatigable."

THE Rev. Randall T. Davidson is a rising young English clergyman. He is about to marry the daughter of the Archbishop of Canterbury. There is something in croquet.

A PLEASANT MEMORY.

'Twas August's sultry prime,
And all along the hills and on the vales,
And where the shrunken brooks made silvery rhyme,
The golden rods, swept o'er by summer gales,
Glowed in the landscape yet untouched by blight,
Wearing June's freshness in the still, clear light.

It is young Autumn's flower:
What doth it here amid late summer songs,
And trees yet laden with their spring time dower,
And all that to this gladsome time belongs?
It speaks of waxing days, of life's swift flow,
Of thick-leaved forests with all hues aglow.

How regally it wears
Its feathery honors, nodding to the wind
That lightly passes by, and freely bears
Upon its perfumed wings fond memories twined
With days departed yet so near we feel
Their very breathings round the spirit steal!

How beautiful thou art,
Thou Golden-Rod? We will not blend with thee
Sad thoughts that linger when the flowers depart
And summer sun shines not on summer sea.
Thou wilt fulfill thy mission and then rest;
What more doth man with his unquiet breast?

—Boston Transcript.

HAYES SCARRIFIED.

Ben Hill of Georgia on the Historical Fraud.

And in Exposure of His Civil Service Shams.

[From Letter of Senator Ben Hill of Georgia.]

I believe that what is known as our "Civil Service" as it now exists, and has existed, is a crime against popular government and civilization. I believe it has been the chief cause of many troubles and corruptions in the past, and if not thoroughly reformed, will surely undermine and destroy our free institutions. I will not stop here to discuss the grounds of this belief. They have been long and well considered, and have produced absolute conviction. I always did abhor that old party slogan, "To the victors belong the spoils." It was never suited to any but bandits and plunderers, and was always disgraceful to men claiming to be patriots and statesmen. It reduces the science of government to the tricks of gamblers, the hypocrisy of demagogues, and the blows of ruffians.

I heard Mr. Hayes when, in his inaugural address, he announced his policy, or rather his purposes of Civil Service reform. To say I was pleased would feebly express the truth. In spite of my conviction that he was not elected by the people, but owed his office to unmitigated frauds, for which I believe he was not responsible, I felt willing to bury this last and greatest wrong with the many that had preceded it, and for which all sides were more or less responsible, and unite my humble efforts in support of a policy which, in my judgment, promised escape to our whole country from all such wrongs in the future.

What is spoken of as Mr. Hayes' Southern policy was of far less significance. This Southern policy was a necessity of the situation. Mr. Hayes had no power to avoid it. The end of carpet-bag plundering in the South and disgrace to the nation had come by events. Even General Grant saw that the army could no longer be usad to settle contested elections in the States, and maintain robbers in power. But with our corrupt and ever-corrupting Civil Service, the situation was different. This evil had its origin before the war. It had grown up under the nurture of the leaders of parties. It had grown and strengthened with every year, and seemed to have intrenched itself impregnably during General Grant's Administration. When, therefore, in the very day of its insolent power, in the very midst of its pampered courtiers, and on the very field of its greatest sway, Mr. Hayes announced in clear and unfaltering voice his purpose to strangle this Hydra manliness and patriotism of one worthy to be President. This exhibition gave me high hopes of the man, and several early free and frank interviews which I felt encouraged to seek with him greatly strengthened and encouraged these hopes.

Now, my friend, it is the utter and sickening disappointment which these hopes have experienced, and nothing else, which has forced from me the few words to which you allude, and which have been falsely construed by Republican papers to express personal bitterness and hostility on my part toward Mr. Hayes.

In my opinion Mr. Hayes has utterly failed to improve—indeed has strangely thrown away an opportunity to make for himself a name worthy to be enrolled with that of Washington, because that opportunity improved would have conferred on his country a benefit quite equal to any conferred by Washington himself.

He has failed because he has shown himself utterly unequal to his opportunity. He has shown himself unequal in that he has utterly failed to realize that the Chief Magistrate of a great country has no personal friends, no personal enemies, and owes no personal obligations, but is under obligations only to his country, and to that country's honor, glory, prosperity, Constitution and laws. He has thrown away his opportunity to honor himself and even his country by recognizing an obligation to reward those who, by frauds most disgraceful to their country, gave him this opportunity. He has thrown away the grandest opportunity ever given to a man, only that he might give offices and rewards to as worthless a set of rapscallions as ever disgraced humanity.

A man may become President by reason of a crime, and yet himself not be tainted or even culpable. Twice, in our history, have men become President by reason of crime. Andrew Johnson became President by reason of a wicked and foul assassination. Mr. Hayes became President by reason of a wicked and foul conspiracy to change, and which did change, the ballots of the people after those ballots had been cast. Yet each became President through the forms of the Constitution and laws.

How did Mr. Johnson deal with those who committed and who were charged with aiding to commit the crime by which he became President? He pursued them for punishment with such vigor that, as all the world now believe, an innocent woman was hanged!

How has Mr. Hayes dealt with those who committed, and those who were charged with aiding to commit, the crime by which he became President? If you will examine the list, from the humblest managers of the election precincts in Florida and Louisiana, through the visiting statesmen as they are now in mockery called, and up to and through the Electoral Commission, and show me one, black or white, high or low, who is known to be guilty, or who is suspected of the guilt of this crime, who has not received or been offered an office, you will relieve to that extent the pain and mortification I feel in looking over these sickening developments. There was a woman charged to be among the conspirators in both crimes.

In Mr. Johnson's case, Mrs. Surratt, protesting her innocence with an honest woman's tears, and a devoted mother's entreaties, was chained and mocked and hung!

In Mr. Hayes' case, Agnes Jenks, confessing her guilt in brazen gibberish never before equaled, receives an office of good pay and little work in the Treasury, and that, too, at a time when many ladies of unquestioned worth, with hungry children, and husbands slain in battle, were rudely turned away with the gruff answer "no vacancies."

If, instead of fleeing as a criminal, Wilkes Booth had sought the presence of Andrew Johnson as one who had rendered the latter good service, and Mr. Johnson had entertained him at the Executive Mansion and given him an office, what would the world have said? What would you say?

Letters have been produced before the Potter Committee, written by Republican members of Congress, which were written to Republican friends, and not intended for publication, which strikingly exhibit the superior influence of Kellogg, Packard, Wells and Anderson at the Executive Mansion. In other ways we know now that almost every person connected with the fraud has claimed or exercised special influence or favor at the White House. But the contrast may be stated in one short sentence:

In Mr. Johnson's case all the criminals, real or suspected, were specially marked for punishment.

In Mr. Hayes' case all the criminals, real or suspected, were specially marked by reward.

I would be really glad if I could find some excuse, some apology or some palliation for the course Mr. Hayes has pursued in this matter. But, after full consideration, I can find none. It is no palliation to say that assassination was a greater crime than fraud. Both were crimes. If it is right to reward crime at all, then the greatest crimes should receive the highest rewards. You cannot produce innocence, much less merit, by grading crimes. All deserve punishment, and none are entitled to reward. To reward fraud is a greater crime than to commit it, for the reward invites many commissions. If Andrew Johnson had rewarded Booth the whole world would have pronounced him a greater criminal than Booth. It is difficult to conceive of a greater crime than the defeat by fraud of the popular will in a Government which rests on the popular will. If there be a greater crime it is committed by those who reward the authors of such fraud, for such reward invites the perpetual defeat of the popular will, and, therefore, a direct subversion of the Government, and assumes the most insiduous form of treason.

It is worse than no excuse—it is itself a crime—to say that Mr. Hayes was under obligation to these authors of fraud. If there had been no assassin, Booth, there would have been no President Johnson. But was the President, therefore, under obligation to the assassin? If there had been no frauds in Florida and Louisiana there would have been no President Hayes. Is the President, therefore, under obligation to all who helped to commit the fraud? It seems that all have claimed reward.

It is no apology to say that Mr. Hayes did not believe these people were guilty of any fraud. It was his duty to protect the character of the nation and the integrity of the Administration. He can do neither by placing great numbers of men in office who are charged with crimes, and whom largely more than half the people believe are guilty. In truth, I do not believe any intelligent man doubts their guilt. But I trust we have in this country a sufficient number of men of unsuspected honesty to fill e offices, and both the public character and public intersts require that only such men should be appointed. Beside, if these men were in truth innocent they would not have asked or accepted an office from Mr Hayes, for they would not have been willing to bring weakness upon the Administration or disrepute upon the civil service. Their universal and brazen demands for office is the highest proof of their guilt, for it shows they care nothing for Mr. Hayes; nothing for the honor of their country; nothing for the good repute of the civil service. Their every act in pressing for office shows that reward was their only object, and reward they must have. Every man of the guilty gang who has not been satisfied with the office offered him has confessed the frauds. Every man who has not confessed the frauds has been kept satisfied with office. Why should he confess whose confession would defeat his reward? How does it happen that those only are not entitled to belief who confess the frauds? And how does it happen that the credit of none was denied until after confession was made?

Six Thousand Lizard Hides.

[Philadelphia Press.]

CONCORD, N. C., Oct. 1.—One of the most remarkable of lawsuits was begun in the Supreme Court of this (Cabarrus county, to-day. A few months ago John M. Imgraham was applied to for work by John Forst. He told the applicant that he had nothing for him to do, but he would give him $12,000 for the hides of 6,000 lizards, Imgraham giving the man his note for that amount. Forst, with his wife and five children, at once started for the mountains. There they established themselves in camp and began a war upon the reptiles. The result of the first day's effort was so encouraging that they worked, with renewed energy, and within twenty days had the 6,000 lizard hides. The family marched into town yesterday and offered the reptile skins to Imgraham, and were told that his offer was a jest.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

JUST LIKE HIM.

"A gift from Charlie, papa, see!
'Tis queer such an idea should strike him,
To buy this puppy dog for me!"
"Yes, dear, 'tis queer, but *just like him*."
Boston Transcript.

JAMES PARTON says he is a Butler man, but not a Greenbacker.

MADAME NILSSON'S loss of property is said to amount to $200,000.

FRANZ RUMMELL, the distinguished Belgian pianist, is coming to America.

A BOSTON temperance address quotes from Burke, O'Connell and Joseph Cook.

AT Chinese military posts the sentinels call out: "Twelve o'clock, and I am not worthy to kiss the ground my Captain walks on."

THEODORE TILTON'S sons, Carroll and Ralph, who live with their mother in Brooklyn, lately spent a day with their father in New York.

ALL the members of the Thorpe family who were on board the Princess Alice escaped with their lives because the boys as well as the girls were able to swim.

"POOR CARLOTTA" continues to reside at Tervueren, near Brussels. She is still mildly demented. Her brother and sister-in-law, the King and Queen, treat her with the tenderest solicitude.

"HERE I am for you" were the last words of Mehemet Ali as he rushed out from the burning tower at Jachova into the midst of his assassins. He was ruthlessly cut down with 200 attendants.

DR. LYME recently died at Allva, Scotland, at the age of ninety-three years. His father was killed at the age of eighty-eight by a fall from a carriage, and his two grandfathers lived to be ninety.

THE Pullman Palace Car Company has offered $5,000 reward and ten per cent. of the money recovered for the arrest and detention of Charles W. Angell, their Secretary, who ran off on the 24th of July with $120,000.

SENATOR BAYARD.—I don't think General Butler has any intentions in common with the happiness or stability of any community. He has no fixed principles or deep convictions, and as to his common honesty, I have my doubts.

A FRENCHMAN, eight days after marriage, and while on his wedding trip, receives a telegram announcing the death of his mother-in-law. He returns immediately and with touching sincerity writes her epitaph: "To the best of mothers-in-law."

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER and R. B. Hayes are both advertised to be present at the Cumberland Fair on the 24th inst. Such splendid curiosities are seldom seen on exhibition for one price of admission. Beecher is a fraud on christianity and Hayes is a fraud on politics.

COLONEL DEAHNA, late Collector of Customs at Sitka, Alaska, has a grievance against the Administration, growing out of removal from office, which he intends to air by means of public lectures on the comprehensive subject of "Abuses of Civil Service in the United States."

PROFESSOR SWING has been preaching to the Chicago people about tramps. He says that sick ones ought to be provided for, but that the able bodied ones, who are too lazy to work, have no claim on the community for so much as a single meal, and that it is no charity to feed them.

DOCTOR, said a wealthy patient to his physician, "I want you to be thorough, and strike at the root of the disease." "Well, I will," said the doctor, as he lifted his cane and brought it down hard enough to break into pieces a bottle and a glass that stood upon the sideboard. It was his last professional visit to that house.

A PENNSYLVANIA court has just decided that an architect cannot obtain a mechanics lien on a building to secure his pay for plans and specifications for the same. He may do so, however, on such part of his services as falls under the head of building superintendent in examining materials and and supervising the actual work of construction.

OCCASIONALLY it happens that notes intended only for the eye of the editor or printer get set up by the "intelligent compositor." Such is the explanation of the following astonishing sentence which concludes the New York *Mail's* report of Mr. Conkling's speech at the New York Republican Convention: "Let our motto be, in essentials unity, non-essentials liberty, in all things charity, to go at the end of Conkling."

A NICE election scandal is talked about in Canada. At the close of the polls in the Minister of Justice's county, according to the story, the returning officer pretended to be sick, put the ballots into a sideboard, which he locked up, and went to see the doctor. A man with a lot of ballots had been placed in the cellar and a hole cut through the floor and the bottom of the sideboard. So soon as the coast was clear he came up, selected a sufficient number of opposition ballots, replaced them with his tickets, and vanished.

COLONEL INGERSOLL, in his lecture on Burns, says: "That Burns was a drunkard I deny. He drank no more than the average clergyman or average nobleman of his day. Show me a man who drinks all his life without getting full, and I have no use for him. He is no good. I like Burns because he has said the sweetest things about home, and every poet who tends to make home more sacred is a benefactor. I like the poets who write about home, and mother, and children and the cottage."

THE horse that carried Sheridan into the fray from Winchester, sixteen miles away, is dead. He was a jet-black colt with a small white star, standing sixteen hands high, and three years old when presented to the General, then colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry, in 1862. Rienzi was his name at first, from the town in Mississippi, but after the famouss "ride" he was always known as Winchester. The General had not ridden him since the war closed. A Rochester taxidermist is to prepare and set up the skin of the horse.

Weekly Post.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 12, 1878.

COMPLAINTS have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscription must be paid in advance, and as we use the DIX mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain the date when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Post for the Cameron Smashing Campaign.

In no way can the success of the Democratic State, County, Congressional and Legislative candidates be better promoted than by the general circulation of Democratic newspapers They keep their readers alive to the importance of the canvass; furnish them with arguments to meet their opponents in the local controversies continually occurring; and stimulate the work of organization so that the full vote of the party may be got out.

The election of 1878 is one of the greatest importance; probably there has not been one in half a century involving a greater number of State officials of the highest rank—Governor, the Supreme Court, the Legislature, United States Senator and twenty-seven Congressmen are all involved in this contest. But equally important with the mere filling of these offices, the people of Pennsylvania will vote for or against the continuance in power of the corrupt CAMERON dynasty. That's the square issue presented. Now is the time or never to rescue the Commonwealth from this ring of political spoilers and jobbers.

To aid in this work, which we are confident the Democracy of the State will achieve, we propose to issue a campaign edition of THE WEEKLY POST. It will be a large quarto sheet of fifty-six columns, and in addition to its political features, will contain all the news of the day, by telegraph and mail, literary miscellany, farm notes, the cattle and general markets, correspondence, political news from all parts of the State, etc. We ask our Democratic friends to aid in obtaining for it a circulation worthy of the cause it will champion, and the importance of the issues involved in the election.

THE TERMS:

From the 5th of September to the 17th of November, we will furnish THE WEEKLY POST (prepaying the postage) as a campaign paper at the following rates:

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION	35c.
Clubs of 10 for 30c	$3 00
Clubs of 20 for 25c	5 00
Clubs of 30 for	6 50
Clubs of 50 and upwards 20c	10 00
Clubs of 100 and upwards 15c	15 00

HAYES' GREATEST SHAM.

Mr. HAYES has done the cause of Civil Service Reform more harm, and retarded improvement in that direction more certainly, than any of his Presidential predecessors. He has rendered it ridiculous and made people distrust all professions and pledges. Before his election, in his letter of acceptance, he mustered a stock of Sunday School morality on the subject; repeated it in his inaugural and in his first annual message. But his most notable performance was the Executive order he issued June 22, 1877, containing this morsel:

No officer should be required or *permitted* to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions, or *election campaigns*. No assessments for political purposes on officers or subordinates should be allowed.

Assessments on Federal officeholders have never been so exacting as they now are, or more money from this source turned into the partizan treasury. The department employes are plundered at Washington, and removed if they refuse to contribute; in all the cities of the country the same exactions are permitted, and scantily paid female clerks are robbed of a percentage of their earnings on the order of ring politicians. The case of QUAY fleecing the Government employes in Pittsburgh is one in point. We are informed that in the Far West, at military posts and Indian agencies, sutlers and traders are forced to contribute, under penalty of losing their licenses. Their quotas are of course taxed on the Indians and soldiers.

In his Executive order, HAYES declared "no officer should be permitted to take part in the management of *election* campaigns." He has not only taken the stump himself, and made political speeches from St. Paul to Pittsburgh, but—something no President ever did before—he recently put in an appearance in this city, at a specially called partizan meeting in the interest of the CAMERON corruptionists. GRANT never stooped so low. HAYES' Cabinet, we believe without an exception, has been trotted out on the stump, and at this time there is a brigade of heads of bureaus and officials of less note, perambulating the closely contested States, making political speeches, to the obvious neglect of the public business which they are well paid for attending to. The whole machinery of the Government at Washington is now used to promote the success of the Republican party, and the country is flooded with partizan appeals and one-sided documents, prepared and sent out by well paid officials.

Senator MCDONALD of Indiana, the other day, let out a piece of his mind on this business to the reporter of the Chicago *Times*. Said he:

There has never been in the history of the country an Administration so frantic in making political speeches and in bidding for indorsement as this Administration. Why, they're all at it, from Mr. Hayes down. There isn't a single Cabinet Minister but has been making political speeches Now, if there was any one remarkable thing in the so-called policy of the present Administration, it was the idea of civil service reform. No sooner did this Administration feel secure in office than the whole thing collapsed; and yet the President, who plumed himself so much on the idea of making the Federal officers attend to their duties and leaving to the people the matter of elections, is the one to inaugurate a tour around the country making political speeches. There never was in any Administration such an utter lack of appreciation of the dignity and responsibility of official position, and after the Administration shall have dragged along to a sickly end it will be a blessing if it shall sink out of the public mind and the public recollection forever.

It won't, however. HAYES' administration will stand out as an era of hypocrisy, cant and false pretense, and HAYES himself will be best remembered as the only American President whose greed of power led him over the slimy pathway of fraud, forgery and perjury.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

In the Somerset Congressional district, J. M. CAMPBELL, the Republican candidate for Congress, trotted out a Greenback candidate and secured his nomination by the conferees, in order to take votes from General COFFROTH. The Greenback Committee of Somerset county saw through the little game, and refused to indorse CAMPBELL'S nomination. There is almost a certainty that COFFROTH will be elected in this district, CAMPBELL'S record in the last Congress shows him to be the mere agent of the banks and bondholders, rather than a representative of the people. He voted against the silver remonetization bill in all its stages; he voted against the bill prohibiting the Secretary of the Treasury from retiring and cancelling greenbacks; he voted against suspending the useless payments to the sinking fund; and he voted against the bill substituting greenbacks for National bank notes. He was a Wall street representative throughout his term of office, and if the working men of Cambria and Blair, and the farmers of Somerset, fail to record their votes against him, they should at once abandon all professions of devotion to financial reform. On all these questions, in which CAMPBELL has misrepresented the people, General COFFROTH is as sound and clear as the dollar of the fathers.

THE IRISH JUDGE KEOGH.

Since the days of the notorious Lord NORBURY, no man in Ireland has been the subject of such universal execration, nor has any man in Ireland in the present generation cost the British Government so much to sustain him or done them so much moral injury by his acts, as Judge KEOGH, the famous Irish judge and politician, whose death in Germany is announced by cable dispatch. His last days seem to have been a judgment on the infamy of his career. Lately in a fit of insanity he attempted to kill his valet, and was then removed to an insane asylum.

Thirty years ago he started in political life as an advanced National, and was elected as such to Parliament. His hustings harangues were remarkable for their power and passion, and in after years, when he played the *role* of law officer of the Crown, and subsequently of one of the Queen's judges, with the same vehement excess, his political speeches were often quoted against him. Notably a hustings speech delivered at Athlone, in the course of which he reminded the "boys" that the dark nights were coming, meaning thereby, as the lawyers say, that a time propitious to landlord and agent shooting was at hand. Also his eloquent invocation of the vengeance of Heaven upon himself if he ever betrayed the trust of the people. "So-Help-Me-God KEOGH" was the phrase generally used when speaking or writing of him, from the frequency with which he spiced the enunciation of his political principles and pledges with this expression in the days of his rampant patriotism. After service in Parliament of this kind, in bitter opposition to the Government, he was bought over by the ministry and made Attorney General for Ireland, and in 1856 was appointed Third Judge of the Common Pleas. There was a howl of indignation over his shameless perfidy, but he did not care for that. On the bench, says a recent writer:

He seemed to conceive a passion to be the Lord Norbury of his day. One of the earliest of his performances in this connection, I think, was at a special assize, held at Nanagh, county Tipperary, not long after he became a Judge, to try two brothers named Cormac, charged with an agrarian murder. His conduct on that occasion was outrageously and brutally violent and shamefully partial. Supposed to stand impartially between the Crown Prosecutor and the prisoners at the bar, he flung himself with a passion approaching fury to the side of the Crown, and instead of the seat of justice being occupied by the unimpassioned, dignified Judge, a heated advocate against the prisoners, inflamed almost to ferocity, presided there. The men were convicted and hanged, protesting their innocence to the last. The feeling in the district was, and is to this day, that the Cormacs were not guilty; that they were tried with brutal unfairness, and that, in fact, they were judicially murdered.

He was of the special commission appointed to try the Fenian cases, and so well did he serve his employers only three of thirty-six indicted persons got off by acquittal. The most remarkable of these trials was that of O'DONOVAN ROSSA, who spoke for a whole day in his defence, reading as part of it from files of newspapers articles denouncing Judge KEOGH in scathing terms. The Judge sat out this prolonged, fierce attack upon him from the dock like a statue. Several times the prisoner was interrupted by the Judge, but as often he turned to some new charge of infamy or some comparison with the notorious NORBURY. The fight was an unequal one, but the humiliation was all on the side of KEOGH. When the ready verdict of "guilty" was handed in it became the turn of the learned Judge, who consigned the prisoner to penal servitude for the term of his natural life.

It is related that at one time a Fenian who had served in the British army and in the Irish constabulary, volunteered to enter the court in the uniform of a sergeant of the latter force and shoot the Judge on the bench; but STEPHENS, the Fenian leader, absolutely forbade it, and Judge KEOGH owed his safety almost entirely to the latter individual during this period, for the popular indignation was almost beyond control. It may be safely owned he was the most unpopular man in Ireland; he was hated by the Nationals and despised by the Government party. For twenty-eight years an amount of bitter denunciation was hurled at him that would have crushed any man not gifted with KEOGH'S mental strength and powerful will.

DUFF AND KIRK.

The *Gazette* insists that when THE POST says DUFF will be elected it means he will be defeated, and declares that Democrats form the bulk of the Labor party, and will stick, whilst Republicans appear to belong, but will wheel into line on election day. We don't know how that will be this year, but certainly that has been the case hitherto, and has been pursued as a regular game by Republicans to hoodwink Democrats. We have known a Republican foreman in a large manufacturing establishment to head a Labor club, subscribe twenty-five dollars, damn both parties, particularly the Republican, get all the Democrats he could to sign the paper, depending upon their honor to carry out their pledges, and when he had this accomplished, he was reimbursed by the proprietors, and voted the Republican ticket. The poor dupes of Democrats, after the election, wondered why they had been left. Leading Republican manufacturers are chuckling over the idea they will play the same game this year. They depend upon the fact that Democrats are more certain to keep their word than Republicans. KIRK was heard to say the other day, in a crowd of Republicans, "You should not vote against me, as you will always know where to find me on a question of politics in Congress." Yet Democrats are appealed to vote for this man who never voted a Democratic ticket in his life. Let Democrats look to it, that they are not made the tools of designing Republicans who will leave them on the day of the election.

THE $400,000,000 ARGUMENT.

A very common argument of Republicans against the increase of the greenback currency over the present amount, that would follow their substitution for national bank notes, is the limit or pledge fixed by law that the greenback issues should never exceed $400,000,000. Setting aside the argument that one Congress in a matter of this kind has no constitutional right to trench on the prerogative of a succeeding Congress, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* makes a very conclusive point. Why, it asks, was the alleged pledge or compact made, that the greenbacks issued and to be issued should not exceed $400,000,000? Simply because the loan of that date—the millions that were borrowed—*were payable in greenbacks*. The terms of that pledge or compact were subsequently altered, by the Government pledging itself to pay the loan in coin instead of greenbacks. That was done by the act of Congress of the 16th of March, 1869, which was passed expressly for the purpose. After the passage of that act giving that pledge, the loan (bonds) and the greenbacks had no further relation to each other, and the Government ceased to be under any obligation to limit the volume of greenbacks to $400,000,000. We don't think there can be any doubt about that.

CLOSE OF THE EXPOSITION.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather the closing day of the Pittsburgh Industrial Exposition was one of the best attended of the season, and the wind-up was more satissactory than the send off, for it told a tale of successful management that promised largely for future Expositions. As compared with last year, the success of this season of the industrial show has been brilliant and to many unexpected. The attendance has exceeded 200,000 and the cash receipts run up in the vicinity of forty thousand dollars. This success should make the Exposition a fixed fact for the future, and with each year add to its attractive features until it vies with the best in the land. There are peculiar and obvious reasons why an Industrial Exhibition should succeed well in Pittsburgh. We are the centre of a great railroad system, that takes in every important place in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio or West Virginia, whose trade is tributary to Pittsburgh. The occupations of the great mass of our citizens, make an Exposition a sort of general advertiser, that spreads its benefits over the whole community. It shows strangers and our own people—many of whom are profoundly ignorant on the subject—what our manufacturers and artizans can do. Next year the Exposition will naturally be vastly ahead of the one just closed, and so on in the future.

THE New York *Herald* has a special commissioner engaged in exploring the interior of the State of Pennsylvania, and the sum of his discoveries to date is that ANDREW H. DILL will be the next Governor of that Commonwealth and that DON CAMERON will not be the next Senator. He also concludes that three districts now represented in Congress by Republicans will be otherwise provided for in the Forty-sixth Congress. And finally he makes the startling statement that DON CAMERON is not as popular with "the boys" as his aged father used to be. This is true; and it is an astonishing illustration of the power of the Ring in the State, notwithstanding the indifference of Republicans to DON CAMERON, all other candidates for the Senate have been ruled off the track. If the party in Allegheny county was allowed a voice, MOORHEAD, MANHALL or SHIRAS would be named for the Senate; but as it is the sixteen votes from this county will go to DON CAMERON, if the Republicans carry their legislative ticket. They are all pledged to him, but not one of the sixteen dare openly avow he is a CAMERON man. So, too, of the newspapers; they are giving their support to the CAMERON legislative ticket, but to read them one wouldn't know there was such an individual in the Commonwealth as DON CAMERON. They keep shady about him, because it is not prudent to discuss his Senatorial qualifications.

THE New York *Evening Post* complains that only two members of the Republican Congressional Committee are giving attention whatever to their work. One of these industrious bodies is Mr. HALE, who is sending out hard money documents, and doing hard money work. The other is Secretary GORHAM who attends to the soft money department, and sends out greenback speeches and documents. The Republicans have fused with the Greenbackers in West Virginia, and generally throughout the South; but even if the fusion is successful, the result will be Greenback men in Congress. The issues of the future will be financial issues, and when the lines are drawn the Republican will be the party of the bondholders, and it is not difficult to predict where the Democrats and Greenbackers will stand. This campaign is a good deal of a skirmish. The real battle will commence in the Forty-sixth Congress, when the Congressmen elected this fall will define the issues by legislation on which the people will fight their battles in the future.

WE were in error, it appears, in stating that the entire Republican press of Allegheny county is committed to the quiet little game, by which it is expected to elect sixteen CAMERON legislators from the county. The Allegheny *Mail* don't take any stock in the game of deception, and further holds as follows:

The Republicans have made a great mistake in nominating Henry M. Long and J. D. Walker in the First Legislative district for members of the General Assembly. Hugh McNeill is also amenable to the same charge. Aside from their past record in connection with schemes of *special* legislation, which throws a suspicion around their whole career while at Harrisburg, the fact that they are running in the interest of Don Cameron, is enough to politically damn them. The ring is moving heaven and earth to insure their election. Indeed the success of Don Cameron for the United States Senatorship hinges on the election of seven (sixteen) members from Allegheny county, and these three "black crows" are counted among those seven (sixteen) as sure. Handicapped with Don Cameron, whose name is a synonym of all that is corrupt and degrading in politics, we can not see how Messrs. Long, Walker and McNeill can pull through. Three more objectionable candidates could have been selected than these gentlemen Certain defeat awaits them.

THE boat race at Lachine, near Montreal, yesterday, resulted in the success of the Irish Canadian, HANLAN, over the American, COURTNEY, winning by 1¼ lengths, in 36m. 22s time. There are grave suspicions of foul play, and that the race was sold by COURTNEY for a big sum of money. There are always such stories, and to the discredit of aquatics there is often truth in them. HANLAN'S fastest public time was that made at the Centennial—21m. 9s. COURTNEY cut this down at Saratoga to 20m., 14s., making the fastest time on record. In point of size COURTNEY had the advantage. HANLAN is almost a little man, being only five feet eight and weighing 152 pounds. COURTNEY is six feet and half an inch, and, trained, weighs 172 pounds. His strength is very great, his "stay" immense and his judgment excellent; but for all that the "little man" beat him. The betting generally was in favor of HANLAN at large odds

THE Democratic conferees of the Eighteenth Congressional district, Friday, nominated for the third time for Congress Hon. WM. S. STENGER of Chambersburg, Franklin county. Mr. STENGER is one of the ablest men in the State, and a rising Pennsylvanian of whom the people should feel proud. He has a close district, but we believe can carry it as he has on two former occasions. Two years ago, in a poll of 30,500 votes, he had a majority of 69. The Republican candidate is the CAMERON State Senator FISHER, who holds on to his place in the Senate in order to vote for CAMERON.

CAMERON'S MEN.

Legislative Candidates Privately Pledged or Purchased to Vote for Cameron.

Men Who Are Ashamed or Afraid to Avow their Senatorial Candidate.

FOR STATE SENATE.

Hugh McNeill. John C. Newmyer

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

Henry M. Long,	**Martin Schafer,**
J. D. Walker,	**R. S. Frazer,**
N. H. Voeghtly,	**Wm. Flinn,**
M. Edwards,	**Albert Zacharias**
F. R. Gearing,	**S. R. Baldwin,**
A. B. Campbell,	**Wm. H. M'Gill,**
Alex. Walker,	**Wm. Hill.**

A vote for any candidate in this list is a vote for Don Cameron, and a vote to perpetuate the Cameron dynasty and ring rule in Pennsylvania.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THERE was only a slight difference between HANLON'S time in the recent five mile race, and that made in Pittsburgh, which demonstrates that the world's champion pulled for all that was in it on the Allegheny river. The condition of the water may account for the second's difference.

ONE of the planks of the Nebraska Democratic platform deserves special notice for its pungent truth:

The policy of the Republican party in the contraction of paper currency and hoarding of gold has increased the value of money and securities, and decreased the value of capital designed for productive use; thus idleness and stagnation, instead of industry and prosperity, have been fostered as measures of relief to the people.

A WASHINGTON dispatch to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that on Saturday "a delegation of Pittsburgh Republicans called on Secretary SCHURZ to request him to repeat his Cincinnati financial speech in this city. It is not at all likely that the speech will be repeated, as the delegation failed to say that they were authorized to pay $500."

A NEW National Bankrupt act is already projected, and by a body of business men—the Commercial Law Committee of the United States Board of Trade—who will undoubtedly endeavor to avoid the faults of the old law. But some years will have to elapse before Congress will attempt to frame a just and proper law, the prejudice against the old one being so great.

THE special of the Philadelphia *Times*, after a careful study of Ohio politics at Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland, finds himself in almost as much of a muddle as when he entered the State. His studies, however, have brought him to the conclusion there will be a majority for the Democratic State ticket, and that the Democrats will elect eleven Congressmen, with the chances of three more. This will do.

THE New York *Times* takes rather a gloomy view, in one of its correspondent's letters, of the political situation. It argues that hard-money Republicans do not hope for a majority in Congress, but are fighting for "a bare majority of one-third" with which to "obstruct the wild plans of the majority and sustain the vetoes of the President." That's about what it will amount to. But HAYES' fraudulent Presidency comes to an end one of these days.

THE *Gazette* has much to say about honest money, good faith and reform; but fails to answer our question about CAMERON. MACKEY dictated the entire Republican ticket in this county; is it in favor of reform? There is not a candidate for office on that ticket, and the *Gazette* included, dare say they would oppose CAMERON or anything he, QUAY or MACKEY wanted in the Legislature. They talk very boldly on other subjects, but on this they are mum.

GENERAL BANKS, the "bobbin boy," was beautifully laid out in his Congressional district last week in Masahchusetts. He led on the first ballot for the nomination, but the decisive vote stood 50 for STONEWALL JACKSON'S commissary to 51 Selwyn Z. BOWMAN. This implies a misfortune for the Democrats, as BANKS will be knocking at our doors for admission before a month. He formally burried the bloody shirt some years ago, but resurrected it, and so has got his punishment.

THE *Leader* don't like the union of the Democrats and Nationals to elect SMITH and PAULSON to the Senate over MCNEILL and NEWMYER. Naturally, for the union means two votes against DON CAMERON for the United States Senate. That's the objective point. Defeat CAMERON first. No selection could be made that would not be an improvement, for with the defeat of CAMERON the downfall of the Winnebago ring is assured. That's where the shoe pinches the *Leader* to a squealing mood.

THE laws of the United States require that an applicant for naturalization, before he can be admitted to citizenship, shall show that he has behaved as a man of good moral character during his residence in this country. Upon an application made to the United States Circuit Court in Oregon (held by Judge Deady, the District Judge), this summer, it appeared that all the other requirements of the statue had been complied with, but some doubt arose upon this subject of good moral character. It was proved that, in 1876, the applicant had been duly convicted of perjury in an Oregon court, and had been thereupon sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. On the other hand, he produced ap unqualified pardon by the Governor of Oregon, upon which he was released after an incarceration of fifteen months, and which was granted expressly because of doubts as to his guilt. This pardon, he contended, made his crime as though it never was, and forbade the Court from regarding the judgment of conviction as evidence of misbehavior. There is certainly strong authority in the reports for this view, but the District Judge refused to adopt it. Mr. Justice Field, for example, delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in ex parte Garland (4 Wallace's Rep., 380,) said: "A pardon reaches both the punishment prescribed for the offence and the guilt of the offender; and when the pardon is full it releases the punishment and blots out of existence the guilt, so that in the eyes of the law the offender is as innocent as if he had never committed the offence." Judge Deady held, however, that, notwithstanding this language, the effect of a pardon is not retrospective, and he denied the application to be admitted to citizenship. The correctness of his decision seems to us open to very grave doubt.

SUIT has been commenced in the United States Court at San Francisco by Long Ah Kit, Gou Lin, Chong Long Sing and Fag Wit, against the Sheriff of the county, to recover $10,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by them in the loss of their queues, which were cut off, according to the statute, while they were in the county jail. Fifteen other Celestials are about to bring similar suits against the same officer. A temporary injunction has been granted against the Sheriff to restrain him from further queue-cutting during the progress of the suits, and the cases are exciting much interest. There is a law which requires the hair of all convicts to be cut down to a half-inch in length, but it was made only to discriminate against the Chinamen, whose queue is his chief glory. The average hoodlum sees no disgrace in having his hair cropped, but it is profanation as viewed from the Chinaman's standpoint.

AT the last session of Congress a bill was passed advancing to Captain Eads money appropriated to pay him for his jetty works on the Mississippi, which, according to the original bill, was not due until the completion of the contract; but before it was paid some of Captain Eads' creditors claimed that it should be paid to them to cover old indebtedness. The matter was referred to the Attorney General, who has decided that the intention of Congress in making this appropriation available was to enable Capt. Eads to continue work, and not to pay his creditors. The matter was submitted to the Cabinet on Friday, and the Secretary of war will act accordingly in disbursing the money.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

GAIL HAMILTON thinks now she wasn't severe enough with Blaine when she "brought him up by hand."

A PRETENDED cripple was exposed in Springfield, Mass. One arm was bound close to his side, and a false stump was attached close to the shoulders.

IN a paper mill in Manchester, Connecticut, is in use an improved machine, in building which the maker says that he followed directions given by the spirit of his dead brother.

MR. HAYES has been secured as one of the attractions for the Cumberland (Md.) Fair on the 24th, and the managers are after Rarus, the Minnesota trotting elks and the Oshkosh hairless calf.

THIS was appended to a death notice in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*: "Her disease was paralysis, and she fell into the arms of her blessed Redeemer with ease. Jackson and Vicksburg papers please copy."

"LINES on a Pumpkin," dedicated "To my dear friend, Le Duc," by W. K. Rogers, are reported to have been misinterpreted by the beneficiary of the intended honor, and now there is a great chasm of coolness between them.

THE boiler of that Long Island steamer which exploded the other day had fourteen different patches on it, and three different engineers had left the boat for fear of the disaster, which came at last. Nevertheless, people will travel in order to get variety.

REV. GEO. W. PEPPER, Greenback candidate for Congress in the Fifteenth District of Ohio, has withdrawn, the Methodist Conference having decided that it would be useless to assign him a pulpit should he remain in the field, as he might be called to serve in the House of Representatives.

SOUTH CAROLINA Republicans have sent complaints to Washington that the United States Fifth Artillery Band is constantly used at Democratic political meetings, and that the commander, Major Hunt, used the garrison as Democratic headquarters.

MATT CARPENTER has declined the Republican nomination for Congress in the Milwaukee district, not, however, till after the Convention had nominated some one else. However, as the district is Democratic by 5,700 majority, he is quite justified in regarding the grapes as sour.

MR. HAYES has accepted an invitation to go to Montpelier, Orange county, Va., next Wednesday to visit the old home of James Madison. He will be accompanied by several members of the Cabinet and by other invited guests. The invitation came from citizens of Montpelier through Colonel Mosby.

"I MOVE the previous question," said a delegate to a Montana convention. The Chairman—"If the Chair recollect right the question was on adjourning for drinks. Those in favor say yes; contrary minded, no." The Chair was about to announce the unanimous result when he noticed the room was empty.

AN interesting social event on the 15 h of this golden month will be the celebration at Kennet Square of the diamond wedding of Bayard Taylor's parents. It will take place at "Cedarcroft," the pleasant home of the poet-Minister, where, under his tasteful oversight, their golden wedding was commemorated ten years ago.

MR. TRAIN sent a postal card to Memphis to say: "The fever is born of panic, based on gormandizing diseased animal food - fish, eggs, butter. Meat is the delirium tremens of flesh. Stop alcohol, tobacco, brandy, quinine, drugs. Abolish hearses, funerals, and the graveyard horrors; they spread the pestilence. The disease is mental."

TWO men of St. Paul have patented an express and postal car to be made of bullet-proof iron, fixed with brake and a coupler that may be operated from the inside, and with springs by which the doors and windows may be instantly and violently closed at the will of the inmates. There are loopholes and various other means of defense against train robbers.

PROFESSOR FISCHER, a chemist of Prague, boasted in the presence of a gymnasium official that "science had so far advanced as to be able to render harmless so dangerous an agent as cyanide of potassium." Saying which he put upon his tongue a mixture of sal ammoniac and cyanide and was forthwith seized with violent pains that were only relieved by death.

THERE isn't as much fight in Conkling as there is in the bird whom he is said to resemble. Evarts understood him thoroughly. He wanted to prevent the Presidential fraud—but dared not. He wanted to fight the Presidential fraud after it was inaugurated—but dared not. About all he is able to do now is to make up faces at the South. He ruffles up his feathers well, does Conkling, but has no spurs.—*Washington Post.*

IT is proposed by certain Maine Republicans that in order to defeat the Democratic candidate for Governor in the Legislature, the Republicans in the Senate, when the names of candidates are sent to that body, shall divide their votes equally between the Democrat and the Greenback man, and throw the responsibility of selection entirely upon the eleven Greenback Senators, who will, of course, select Major Smith.

WILLIAM H. GWIN, who used to be very prominent as a politician and Senator, and who resides in San Francisco, has just passed his 73d year, but is as self-complaisant in mind and vigorous in body as ever. He has a large frame, a strong face, hectoring manners and is a good type of the Southerner of the old school. He is still called Duke Gwin, from an actual or imaginary title acquired in Sonora in the early days of California.

TO ex-Senator Sprague must be awarded the credit for the following cheerful elucidation of the financial question: "As a decentralizing and distributing agency, the greenback is the ballot as against despetic power, and directed in its natural orbit it is the right arm of constitutional government and republicanism, and the great emancipating agency under which the government will be divested of their crushing power."

MR FRENCH, of the sophomore class at Colby University, Maine, has just learned that an uncle has recently died leaving him $75,000. It is related as a remarkable fact that about the same time another student there, whose name is withheld, received a legal document informing him that a case long pending in the courts of Spain had been decided in favor of the heirs, of whom he is one, and that his share will be $75,000.

A GOVERNMENT secret service detective in the West mentions a case in which a little girl unwittingly caused the arrest of her father for counterfeiting. On her way to school one morning she stopped at a confectioner's to buy five cents' worth of candy, and handed the proprietor a nickel five cent piece. He examined it and said he did not think it was good. "Oh, I know it is," she exclaimed, innocently, "because papa made it. Papa makes lots just like that."

LONDON *Saturday Review*—"The puzzle is that a statesman of Prince Bismarck's mark can believe that socialist conspirators can be put down by a crusade against socialist ideas. Such a policy may be expected to have quite an opposite effect. An atmosphere of ideas is precisely the atmosphere in which conspiracies most flourish. Enthusiasts are always to be found to whom expression of some kind is an imperative necessity. They muse till the fire kindles."

FIVE noble and wealthy English girls are about to take the veil, all having considerable fortunes in their own rights. They are Lady Edith Noel, daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough; the Hon. Constance Howard, sister of the Marchioness of Bute; "two daughters of the Hon. Maxwell Stuart, of Traquhar, Peebleshire, and the youngest daughter of Mr. Blount, of Mapledurham, the representative of the staunchest Catholic family among commoners in England."

GEN. GRANT gave a very refreshing exhibition of the better part of his character when he made that five hundred contribution to the yellow fever relief fund. The individual who acts as President of the country in which the epidemic is raging is now just nine hundred and fifty dollars behind the President of the French Republic, and four hundred and fifty dollars behind his immediate predecessor in office in his contribution, and one hundred and fifty behind the man he stole the office from.

THE first shipment of Austrian meat arrived in London on the 3d ult. The oxen were slaughtered in Vienna and the meat sent to Antwerp in ice wagons, and thence to Harwich by steamer. From there ordinary wagons were used, but the meat arrived in London in excellent condition. The cutting of the quarters is not, however, in English style, and an English butcher, has been sent out to show the method followed in England. Thus America has a competitor on the continent, in supplying fresh meat to John Bull.

SOUTHERN newspapers are lamenting the death, not otherwise announced, of Rev. A. J. Ryan, widely known as Father Ryan, the poet-priest. He is said to have fallen a victim to the yellow fever at Chattanooga. Father Ryan was probably the first poetic genius in the South. With almost morbid devotion to the Confederate cause he embalmed its pathos and passion in verses which have achieved rare popularity among those who shared his feelings, and were really of a very high order of merit. His "Conquered Banner," "Sword of Lee" and "Lee to the Rear," have been set to music, adorn the pages of "Declaimers" and "Readers" and are constantly reappearing in Southern and English newspapers.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY has denied, through the columns of the Chicago *Times*, that she is engaged to Webb Hays. And Bessie Turner declares it isn't her. Now, can it possibly be ——?

THE Radicals have one way left to them to stem the tide of disintegration and disaster, and only one. If the National banks come down "properly" and enough of such receipts as the following are issued, it is just possible that the Government can be swung back to the moorings of the fathers:

No. — WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25, 1878.

Received from Sarah Snodgrass Five Dollars, as her contribution to the campaign fund of the Union Republican Congressional Executive Committee.

W. M. BAKER,
For the Committee.

$5 00.

Washington Post.

In Pittsburgh, when the female employees walked up to the captain's office, with their eighteen dollars contributions to Quay's fund, they were told to wait a while until the noise raised by THE POST'S exposure had subsided. Civil service reform is a great institution.

EPIGRAM.

RUSHING IN.

The sunlight's joy his face besours;
His foot a flower is crushing;
No frank look links his soul with ours;
"Friend, whither art thou rushing?"

"By the strait gate and narrow way—
And few there be that find it—
To heaven I mount, and cannot stay;
Mock'st thou? I do not mind it?"

"Nay, nay; and if thou'st found thy way
In some celestial 'Murray'
On our account make no delay—
We will forgive thy hurry.

"So keep, then, to the narrow grove,
Uncharitably holy? * * * *
But that thou hast some pity prove—
For *heaven's sake* go more slowly!"

—*The University Magazine.*

UNWRITTEN WAR HISTORY.

A Proclamation that President Lincoln Prepared, but Never Issued.

[Washington Letter to New York Sun (Dem.).]

In the dark and uncertain days preceding the outbreak of the rebellion, there was much doubt in the mind of Mr. Lincoln regarding the disposition of the people north of the recognized dividing line between freedom and slavery to sustain aggressive measures for the preservation of the Union. State after State had seceded, and no demonstration had been made at the North to counteract the force of such movements at the South. On the contrary, there were public men who openly advocated a division of the Union into such parts as would suit geographical lines and their own interests and ambition. Notably, Mr. Hendricks favored a Northwestern Confederacy; some New Yorkers saw in the confusion of the times an opportunity to make their city the Venice of America; and some Californians thought a Republic on the Pacific, with San Francisco for its commercial and political capital, would develop into mighty proportions before the end of the century. Horace Greeley had advocated in the *Tribune* peaceable separation, and boldly proclaimed: "Let the erring sisters go in peace." The Indianapolis *Journal* in the West, inspired by an ambition to "take a position," occupied the same ground. The Northern States sent Peace Commissioners to Washington to plead with the South for a peaceable solution of the difficulties and a maintenance of the Union. The Government under Mr. Buchanan did nothing to repress the military preparations making in the South, and when Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated there were nine States defying his authority and ready for war. His Administration had a most formidable opposition in the two remaining States that seceded, and in those also that attempted to do so. His support at the North, in the event of war, he regarded as uncertain, and anarchy appeared inevitable.

In this condition of affairs, Commissioners appointed by Governor Piekens, of South Carolina, appeared on the scene, and through Judge Campbell, then late of the Supreme Court, who had resigned on the secession of Louisiana, commenced a negotiation for the surrender to that State of the Government forts and property within its limits. The Commissioners were also aided by Dr. Todd, of Kentucky, a brother of Mrs. Lincoln, who was in harmony with the views and actions of South Carolinians. He was a temporary habitant at the White House, and acquired information in a private way that no one could have obtained in an official capacity, and which was made use of as time and circumstances required. The negotiations of South Carolina with the Government failed, not because of an indisposition to entertain the proposition submitted, but on account of the precipitate action of South Carolina troops in bombarding Fort Sumter. This made a peaceablo dissolution of the Union a matter of impossibility, and war an inevitable necessity.

While these negotiations were pending, however, a proclamation had been prepared recognizing the fact of the secession of certain States, and virtually acknowledging their independence, surrendering to them stated powers of the General Government over property and places within their limits, and guaranteeing them peaceable possession of the same on conditions specified. This proclamation had the sanction of Mr. Wade of Ohio, and was in accordance with Mr. Greeley's frequently expressed views. With the appearance of the proclamation was to be an editorial in the Washington and New York papers sustaining the action of the Administration. This was also prepared and held ready for use when the occasion demanded it. But the action at Fort Sumter changed all this, and a proclamation was issued instead for 75,000 men for three months to suppress rebellion, and war was thus accepted by an unwilling Government and people.

The proclamation calling for troops is a matter of history; that previously prepared looking to peace is not, and its existence must pe proved from other sources than offical records. The evidence on which it rests is the following statement: Mr. A. T. Cavis, a proof-reader at the Goverment printing office, is a gentleman of intelligence and culture, and of undoubted veracity. He is a native of Pennsylvania, but went to South Carolina in 1847, and remained until after the war. Previous to and during the war he was editor of the *South Carolina Guardian*, published at Columbia. His position gave him acquaintance and association with the State authorities, and he speaks from personal knowledge regarding the matters herein stated.

The proclamation looking to a peaceable seperation of the States was obtained by Dr. Todd while at the White House, and by him given to Gov. Pickens. It is not known how he came in possession of it; and it is not necessary to inquire into to that now. But that he had the original draft of the proclamation, that it and the editorial designed to accompany its publication were written on official paper bearing the impress "Executive Mansion," is undoubtedly true. The proclamation and editorial were shown by Govenor Pickens to Mr. Davis, and by the latter published in his paper, the *South Carolina Guardian*. In the burning of Columbia by Sherman's troops the office and files of the *Guardian* were destroyed, and there is no copy of the paper extant containing these documents. The original papers, however, are in the possession of Mrs. Pickens, at Edgefield, S. C., who has carefully preserved all the books and manuscripts collected by her late husband.

This is a most important and interesting fact connected with the unwritten history of the Rebellion. It shows how difficult it was even for the most sagacious men to "read the signs of the times," and the events following proved that the people knew more than their rulers and assumed leaders.

ADELINA PATTI.

Her Present Social Position—Her Lover and Life in Wales.

[Olive Logan's Letter to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The qualities of quiet, seclusion, and even dullness, are the precise attributes which attracted Adelina Patti to Bridgend, Wales. The *diva* queen is so well known that a sojourn in any watering place, however little frequented usually, is not pleasant to her, because she instantly becomes the cynosure of neighboring eyes in the most annoying way. Last summer she tried Ilfracombe, on the Devonshire coast, and two days after the announcement in the papers that she and Nicolini had arrived there was not a room vacant in the large hotel, which generally has to do a good deal of advertising to attract a fair share of patronage. The summer before Adelina went to Dinan, Brittany, where Nicolini's father and mother still keep the inn—the village *auberge* where, it is said, the tenor cooked many a dinner in the brick-tiled kitchen before he bloomed and blossomed into a lyric artist and the lover of the most celebrated prima donna of the age. Dinan is a secluded spot, picturesque and cheap. After Patti came it gained in picturesqueness to the extent of her pretty person, but it lost much of its seclusion and all of its cheapness.

Here at Bridgend it is impossible for the rabble to intrude on Patti's privacy. She has rented for the summer a quaint, romantic old mansion, known from time immemorial as Waterton Hall, a rambling old place, which looks a fitting *locale* for the enactment of those ghostly scenes which sometimes happen in lonely country houses, and whose story, when told by Charlotte Bronte or Wilkie Collins, make cold shivers run down one's back.

As soon as she arrived at Waterton Hall, Patti took pains to disseminate the information that she neither desired to receive nor to make calls. The announcement was unnecessary. The presence of Nicolini's mother in the house with them only adds to the social outrage of the situation, in the opinion of people who are virtuous and respectable, and who, if they were not, have too much regard for the proprieties to thus flout those *convenances* which form the basis of the social structure. The comments made by people I talk with here are very bitter.

"Every one feels," said one lady, "that Adelina Patti gave a deliberate insult to every wife and mother who had received her at her home, or who had been received by her—from the Princess of Wales to the virtuous Titiens, her fellow-artist—by her lawless conduct with Nicolini. She has declined to be separated from him for a single day since her trouble with De Caux; she will not sing with any other support; she insists on arrangements at hotels being made in such a way that, it is said, landlords have actually declined to accept their patronage. All this is sheer madness, desperation, devilitry—call it what you will; but in any case it is social self-destruction. If her conduct in public had been otherwise, hundreds of people would have disbelieved De Caux's charges, and she would have had an array of adorers, male and female, who would have espoused her cause, and, whatever the real facts, would have proclaimed her a spotless creature, foully maligned by a wicked and dissolute French husband."

In the early days of their stay at Bridgend Patti and Nicolini were so enraptured with thé quaint and novel beauty of Welsh scenery that they spoke of purchasing a residence in the principality, and made several visits to properties which are in the market, with a view to buying. The estate which more than any other struck their fancy was the picturesquely situated abode known as Craig-y-nos Castle, at Ystradgynlas, and almost a bargain was made for this lordly home, but it fell through, and as the weeks wear on Patti is said to like Wales less and less. Local committees bore her to sing for eisteddfods and tradespeople charge her double price for everything, because, as they say, she is not a real country lady, but a foreign singer, whom the gentry do not visit. But I fear another reason for this state of feeling, among a population of Welsh dissenters, is that *la diva* passes hours kneeling and praying in the Papist Church. A foreign woman who has got a husband in France (though divorced) and a lover here in Wales, and who is moreover, a Papist, yet who holds her head high, and is too good to sing at an eisteddfodd—well the least an honest Welshman can do to express his disapproval is to charge her a long price for whatever she buys.

With the end of September Patti's summer holiday is up. She and Nicolini make a short concert tour in the British provinces prior to proceeding to Berlin in October, where they open the opera season.

LIFE IN GERMANY.

The Life of the Mother And the Maiden.

[Frankfort Cor. Philadelphia Bulletin.]

The German mother entrusts children almost entirely to the nurse's arms. They spend the greater part of the time in the open air, the great place of resort here being the "Promenade," where from morning until evening may be seen little children, ranging in age from those in "swaddling clothes" to those of six and seven years. They are encouraged and made to walk much earlier than American children, and it is perhaps, owing to this that so many have crooked limbs; for in the short space of time I have been in this country I have seen more bow-legged men and crooked women than I ever saw in America. The servants in charge are oftentimes more interested in the soldiers passing by than in the little ones entrusted to their care. At an early age they are placed in a "Kindergarden" school, and later, if the child should be of the gentler sex and of well-to-do parents, she is sent to a young ladies' seminary. Here she is instructed not only in her own language but also in French, English and perhaps Italian; music, drawing and painting are not forgotten; great pains are taken to instruct her in English and German literature, while mathematics and the sciences are neglected or soon dropped. Between the ages of fifteen and eighteen she is expected to be confirmed; and of course must, in some measure, prepare herself by studying the catechism, and purchasing a new white dress for the occasion. At this time they also receive presents and friends, the former gift being generally a watch; this perhaps is an incentive to encourage them to be confirmed at an earlier period than they otherwise would have been; as oftentimes they never attend religious worship except on special occasions. During the season of confirmation it is customary to see young girls, bare headed, arrayed in their white dresses promenading the streets.

As time passes on the young lady leaves school and enters into society with her mother. It would be deemed improper for a young lady, or even two, to attend any entertainment or visit any place of amusement without being accompanied by a parent or an elderly person, and as for traveling alone, that is entirely out of the question. I hardly think they admire the independence of the American girls; especially those who venture to cross the wide Atlantic without a care-taker. If a gentleman should think of choosing a German girl as a helpmate through life, he does not mention the subject to her, but must go to paterfamilias or some married friend, and make them the mediators. If all is satisfactory, he makes her a present of a plain gold ring, and places one of the same kind on his own finger. When all is arranged they proceed to the Mayor's office and inform him of the engagement, when it is registered and announced in the city papers. Printed notices are also sent to friends, and the happy couple appear arm in arm on the streets. After the engagement he can see the young lady alone and take her occasionally to the theatre or other places of amusement, but before this joyful event he must invite also the mother or the aforesaid married friend. If Christians, the marriage takes place in the church, always on a Sunday. I know of one instance where the lady was a Christian and the gentleman a Jew, where they were married not less than three times on the same day by different ceremonies, in order to have the knot legally tied. After marriage each lives in a great measure independent of the other. The wife manages to have a "coffee clatch" about every week, to which she invites all her lady friends; they bring their needlework and, sitting around the tea-table from four until half-past seven P. M., indulged in a social cup of coffee and in pleasant conversation. During this period the husband does not venture to put his head inside the door. He takes his tea at a late hour, and then adjourns to his favorite resort in town, where he is detained by the facinations of billiards and beer until the "wee small hours" warn him to return. He is really wedded to his billiards and beer, and when at last the other bier comes at last to convey one of them to their final resting place, early in the morning may be seen a procession of empty carriages headed by a few servant girls carrying bouquets of white and green, and followed by the gentlemen friends and relatives, who always walk to the cemetery and ride back; the ladies never attend a funeral.

So far I have endeavored to give a short sketch of "Life in Frankfort," which as everywhere else, is only a "vapor full of woes," and a few steps carry us all hastily from the "cradle to the grave."

GRANT'S CHARACTER.

The Enterprising Youth Who Writes His Interviews.

[From the Utica Observer.]

The recent prominence given to Grant's name in connection with the Republican nomination for the Presidency is due, in no small measure, to John Russell Young of the New York *Herald*. Young's career is almost as interesting a study as Grant's. In 1866 he was employed in a broker's office in New York. He was a young man, hardly twenty-five. He contributed a series of articles to the *Tribune* which pleased and surprised Horace Greeley, who was always on the lookout for available talent. An interview was finally arranged between the two men, and Young was offered a prominent position on the *Tribune*, which he accepted. In less than a year's time he had made himself the managing editor of that journal. He was the most industrious of workers, the most enterprising of managers. His power, while it lasted, was enormous. He crowded out the old workers where he could, and filled their places with men of his own stripe, whom he imported from Philadelphia—from which city he originally came. He startled the *Tribune* readers—who in that day were not easily startled—by the boldness of his articles. It was he who called Grant "a sashed and girded Sphinx." It was he who charged treason on all Senators who did not vote for the conviction of Andrew Johnson. It was he who made the *Tribune* radical in a sense that it had never been. Mr. Greeley was half-pleased, half-grieved and withal quite powerless. The stockholders were delighted. The paper paid better dividends than ever before, which is not surprising, perhaps, inasmuch as those were prosperous years for the press generally. But in 1869 something startling happened. It was found that a "pirate" paper in Philadelphia was printing the special despatches of the New York morning papers, and the leak was finally traced to the *Tribune* office. Mr. Young professed to be much troubled about it, and agreed to sit up all night on two occasions to catch the thief. He finally announced that his suspicions pointed to a certain reporter, who was sick of consumption at the time, and whom he caused to be discharged. The poor fellow died a few weeks later. Then it came out, through the disclosures of the publisher of the "pirate" paper in Philadelphia, that it was John Russell Young who had stolen the dispatches. Not satisfied with his work in New York and the reward of it he had pilfered the news which it was his duty to edit and send it off to the concern in which he had a secret partnership. After that he retired, of course, from the *Tribune*, and it was supposed that his newspaper career was at an end. But in 1870 he established the New York *Standard*, a short-lived and weak-bodied daily journal. The peculiarity was that its editorial articles lacked the brilliancy and dash which gave Young his reputation. They were rather dull and entirely inconsequential. After the death of the *Standard* he floated about for some years and finally drifted into the *Herald* as a correspondent and general writer. The first conspicuous success which he gained there was by a series of articles in 1874 on "Cæsarism," in which he enlarged on the dangers to be apprehended from a perpetuation of Grant. He is now figuring as the foremost advocate of Grant's renomination. This is eminently proper. A man devoid of principle, dishonest in buisness, treacherous to his friends, false to his duty, ought to be the one to lead a movement which, if it could succeed, would degrade the country to a lower level than it has ever yet reached.

After Hayes' Post-Office Speech.

[New York Sun of Thursday.]

Mr. R. B. Hayes was at the Post-Office yesterday, and he said to the employes:

"GENTLEMEN: I am glad to exchange greetings with you to-day. All citizens connected with the public services understand that all connected with the Post-Office stand well."

Two hours after he made his speech Detective Blackwood caught James Douglass, a letter distributor on the north table, stealing letters. Douglass has been in the Post-Office about twelve years, and is well connected. He was taken before Commissioner Shields and held in $2,500 bail.

LOOKOUT that your nurses do not drug your little ones with laudanum, paregoric or other soothing remedies. Give them Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, which innocent remedy is warranted not to contain opiates.

BE wise in time and procure Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which always cures Coughs and Colds, and prevents consumption. Price 25 cents a bottle.

THE NEW CASTLE FAIR.

A Grand Rush of Spectators and Politicians.

A Good Display, Fine Horse Racing and a Big Baby Show.

A Gala Day for the Grangers of Lawrence.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW CASTLE, October 3, 1878.—This was the third day of the Lawrence County Fair, and the turnout was large, fully eight thousand people being on the grounds. The fair itself did not amount to much, the feature all through being the races. They were not much to brag of, but the people came in their wagons and buggies, they filled the ring, a half mile track, and crowded the fence outside. The grand stand, so called, was seated full, and the thousands wandered around in familiar interchange of opinions. There was no liquor on the ground, and a sober orderly crowd was the consequence. However it was not the drinking class who were present. This fair was not held by the regular Agricultural Society, which may account for some of its anti-farming features. It served a good purpose in bringing the people together in a friendly manner, as they all seemed to go away well pleased. To-morrow the races will be better than any day previous They had the usual snake shows and junk dealers crying their wares in deafening tones, a dancing platform for the young folks, which was not well patronized, as the average Lawrence county Miss don't think it is just the thing to be pulled around roughly at an open air picnic, so the band which was to be paid from the proceeds of the platform were poorly paid and gave it up early.

The first man I spied on the judges' stand ringing the bell and calling out "go back" was our livery stable friend with a gray beard, R. H. Patterson. He stuck to his post all day and put it in pretty faithfully, giving, I am told, general satisfaction. I found on looking at the official programme that Major James Patterson was President of the Fair Association, a son or brother, I don't know which. Mr. William C. Harbison acted as General Superintendent and kindly gave me all the chances for both seeing and hearing all that went on. The stock, with the exception of the horses was all taken away yesterday immediately after the awarding of the premiums. There was but one prize horse, and he was a beauty, a dapple grey Perchon, imported by Mr. Greer of Greenville, Mercer county. The chicken show was good, the very prettiest coopful being the brown bantams exhibited by Minnie Henry, a daughter of Milton Henry of New Castle, an old subscriber to THE POST. As I sat in his shoe store in the evening he told me a story of his making one hundred dollars one day on account of an item he saw in THE POST, that was not in any of the other papers. It was some years ago, he got his paper about nine o'clock in the morning and read an item about a horse being stolen. He thought the item pointed in a certain direction, acted on it at once, captured the thief, recovered the horse, got $50 for the thief and $50 for the recovery of the horse and came back home with the $100 in his pocket. That, said Henry, will pay me for taking THE POST many a day.

So much for reading THE POST. But Mr. R. M. Allen, the enterprising agent of the "Only," tells me a more wonderful story, if I could only believe it. He owns an immense tobacco warehouse, runs a wall paper and periodical store, is the agent for Adams express, owns and runs the opera house, has a residence equal to any in New Castle, and said he, "You can tell them I made it all selling THE POST." This sounds very singular; there must be a hitch here some where, but I can't stop to-night to straighten it out.

The Opera House is a very fine hall; was built on the latest known acoustic principles. In fact he claims to have certificates from leading performers that it is the finest hall in America, and mentions Mr. Ferranto, the basso profundo—whatever that is—of the opera bouffe, and Miss Emma Abbot, as having given certificates to that effect to Mr. Poebles, the architect, who lives in Pittsburgh. There may be a hitch there also, but again am I pressed for time and can't sift it.

The town of New Castle, or city, it now quiet, but it has been the busiest of places. Seven furnaces and two large rolling mills are standing idle, their iron smoke stacks red with rust, their coal bins empty, their whole neighborhood dark and silent. The Reis, Brown & Berger mill alone used to pay out $40,000 every two weeks, the Etna, the Neshannock and the Crowther furnaces and mills gave employment to many men, who drew their supplies and paid for their support in the town. Now all is silent and deserted, the hob-nailed shoes have skipped away or are lying idly by in the many comfortable homes of the iron workers, who have sought among the farmers in the back country other employment. Should the winter come without a revival of some of these iron industries, many, it is feared, will suffer.

The loose footed single men went early. The men who have their homes and families here must stay near them. To talk to a community so pressed as this one of going West, of cheap lands, and of too much production, is a mockery that was gone through with here in a Republican meeting last night. These iron workers don't want to go West to till the land, and it's one of the last things he wants to believe in the world that there has been too much iron made. I am glad it was not at a Democratic meeting this cup of bitterness was offered to the suffering laborers of the Shenango valley.

This town is full of noble, good Democrats. They are twisting old Lawrence county from its Radical majorities of fifteen to eighteen hundred around into right shape. Young John McConahy, Democrat, was elected District Attorney last year, and every little while a Democrat goes in. Our candidate for Congress, Mr. Clendennin, lives here, and keeps with his son, Wells Clendennin, a large dry goods store. He has kept on the one corner over thirty years, and is respected and widely known. Wells Clendennin is Chairman of the Democratic County Committee. Maj. Gordon, your printers yesterday had it Mayor Gordon, is one of the most active of our party friends. Mr. G. W. Fenn, the editor of the *Lawrence Paragraph*; D. P. Morris, one of the old Democratic lawyers of Lawsence, on the Assembly ticket this year; W. H. Reynolds, who has taken THE POST for twenty-one years; Milton Henry, and many whose names I thought I had noted. I met Morgan—E S. M. Morgan, who represented Lawrence in the lower House so long, as a Republican of course, and a noisy one he was, also Senator McKinley, the long, lank Radical, who used to pitch into the Irish. His brother, Dr. John McKinley, a much finer looking man, was the chief judge at the baby show on the Fair grounds to-day. They distributed twenty-five dollars in gold coin to several babies, and it was fun to see the mothers gathering up the little tinkers, shaking them into a good humor by exciting their wonder. Two pair of twins made claims but the classification did not cover that assortment. The three judges were Brant Henderson, Miss Mary Hydrick of Venango, and J. I. Stokes of Beaver. Dr. McKinley held the little cherubs in his arms whilst the good points were noted. The premiums were: Class No. 1, the prettiest, Mallie Bell Smith of New Castle, the largest, Lewis James Ward of Fayetteville. Class No. 2, the prettiest, Miss Belle Caswell; the largest, Willie Link. Class 3, the fattest, Adelia Reynolds. They did tell me that a premium was given to James Trimbell for the heaviest baby, but I did not see it on the stand. There was a pair of grown up babies from Wampum, formerly prize babies, now healthy darlings of sixteen, Miss Lizzie Weitz and Miss Sadie Bowden; they had spent their prize money for red balloons, no doubt, long since, and now indulged in long trails and fans. The handsomest young lady who sat on the grand stand whilst Patterson rung out the horses or McKinley passed judgment on the infantile beauties was Miss Lucy Bowers, the daughter of John Bowers, Esq., and niece of Representative Morgan. She was a magnificent specimen of female loveliness, after the style of Kate Chese in her palmy days.

I saw the Philips Brothers, the great oil men, now operating in the Bullion district. They live here in New Castle.

One of the double trotting teams to-day had Kimberley's ten thousand dollar horse hitched up with a gray. It was the winning team every time.

The politicians were aroused of course. Shallenberger shook hands blandly, but it is up-hill with him. Titball, his Postmaster here, is inclined to play double on somebody. Dr. Wallace, the ex-member of Congress, is mad at Shallenberger and the old Republican machine scree hes at every joint. Republican-Greenbackers plenty, Democrats steady in their own lines, but its too late to go further.

J. C.

MERCER AROUSED.

Jenks and Peal at Greenville and Sharon.

A Mercer Man's Answer About Mason's State Craft.

[Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.]

GREENVILLE, October 3, 1878.—The initial meetings of the Democratic campaign in Mercer county, at Sharon, on Tuesday evening, and in Greenville last night, were gratifying to the party in every particular. The distinguished orators, Hon. George A. Jenks, and Senator S. R. Peale, sustained their wide-spread reputation for forensic ability on both occasions, and the enthusiasm which has been inspired, not only among those who are usually active, but among the more artless voters of the party indicates that the best results will follow their eloquent efforts.

At Sharon the meeting was held in the Opera House, which capacious room was taxed to its utmost capacity. Mr. Jenks was first introduced. He took up the financial issue, and handled that most intricate subject in a masterly manner, defining clearly the theories of the Democratic and Greenback parties, and contrasting them with the paralyzing policy of the Republican party. Upon the conclusion of his address Senater Peale was introduced, who devoted himself to the issues created by the State canvass. A rather amusing incident occurred during the Senator's speech, which elicited great applause, and showed that notwithstanding the audience was strongly sprinkled with Nationals there is an undercurrent of sentiment in favor of the people's champion, the Hon. Andrew H. Dill, even in this county. After having asked in vain for a single instance of statesmanship exhibited by Col. Hoyt, the Republican nominee for Governor, the Senator, in his inimitable way, turned sharp around and asked for an instance in which Mr. Mason had manifested sufficient knowledge of state-craft to entitle him to the confidence of the people in this distinguished office. Receiving no answer the question was repeated, when a voice in the audience responded that if he would go out to the coal banks among the miners whom Mr. Mason had ejected from their homes in the dead of winter, his connundrum would be answered. The response was so unexpected that the whole house was convulsed, and even the Senator himself could not conceal his surprise and amusement. At the conclusion of the meeting both speakers received the warmest congratulation from the audience, and the universal verdict was that great good had been accomplished.

At Greenville, the beautiful new Opera House had been selected, and notwithstanding that it is by odds the most capacious hall in the county, it was taxed to its full extent to accommodate the crowd. The arrangements for this meeting had been made with consummate skill and judgment, and everything passed off in excellent order. The audience was sprinkled thickly with old men, and the hall being perfect in acoustic properties and delightfully inspiring in its newness, neatness and cleanliness, the eloquent gentlemen exalted their masterly efforts of the night before as if the tax upon their energies only brought out latent powers before undeveloped. The meeting lasted until a quarter past ten o'clock, and the audience throughout manifested the same interest as in the beginning.

Messrs Jenks and Peale leave this morning for Meadville, and from thence to the lower oil regions, into which section, paralyzed by the vicious and discriminating legislation of the Republican party, they will carry the warmest and best feelings of the thousands of Democrats who have listened to their eloquent speeches in this county.

H.

A HEARTLESS MOTHER.

Compelling Her Young Son to Poison His Father.

VESPER, N. Y., October 3.—Mr. and Mrs. George Hoffman, living near this place, quarreled for years. They had nine children. On Saturday the mother sent her fourteen-year old boy to vesper to purchase a quantity of arsenic. She met the boy on the road home, examined the poison he had obtained, told him to go home, and if his father had not eaten his supper to put a quantity in his tea. If tea was over, the boy was charged to put the poison in his father's breakfast tea. The mothen then came to Vesper and remained with a relative. The boy found that his father had been to tea. Next morning he steeped some of the arsenic in his father's tea. Shortly after drinking it he was taken sick and sent for his wife. She would not go to him. The boy who had given the poison then came for his mother. He told her his father was dead. She started home, and on the way she said to the son, taking him by the neck: "If you ever say a word about this I'll kill you the first chance I get. They can't hang you, for you're too young." The boy did tell what had been done, however, and he and his mother are in jail. Hoffman was sixty-seven years old. His wife was his second wife.

Hard Money Documents and Soft Money Documents.

[From the Albany Argus.]

Mr. Hale has been given charge of the hard money documents for distribution, by the Republican Congress Committee, and Mr. Gorham of the soft money documents. Mr. Hale it is said recently received a telegram from his Michigan father-in-law to this effect:

Send me A 1 stuff for Greenback clubs out here, I've organized lots of them. There useful to us. Z. CHANDLER.

To this telegram it is believed the following reply was sent:

My very latest principles forbid me to do so. I've told Gorham to contaminate himself by picking out "the stuff;" but I will, of course, frank them to you. Remember me and don't trust Greenback clubs too much. They hit hard. EUGENE HALE.

COURTNEY DEFEATED.

The Referee Declares the Race the Most Magnificent He had Ever Seen.

Hanlan Wins by 1 1-4 Lengths in 36 Min. 22 Sec.

Strong Proofs Leaking Out the Race was Sold.

MONTREAL, October 3.—Fully ten thousand people witnessed the Hanlan and Courtney race. Hanlan won the choice of position and took outside the buoy, getting to the lee of the Isle of Dorval. Sheriff Hardin formally announced to the judges appointed by the contestants that he should call out the men by four whistles from a steamer. This occurred about 4:15 P. M., and after waiting some little time, during which Hanlan and Courtney were notified, the steamer proceeded from the dock to a point near the contestants, where signals to come out were given. They were obeyed with alacrity, the Canadian champion being the first to make his appearance. He was followed without delay by his antagonist. Both men as they passed towards the starting point were heartily cheered.

As they approached the press steamer they were scrutinized. There was a striking contrast between the men. Hanlan was fair with clear bright skin, while Courtney was dark and tawny as an Aborigini. They were both in splendid condition. With considerable dexerity they wheeled their boats into line, which were immediately taken hold of and held by the parties stationed at the starting buoys.

THE START.

A few moments delay occurred while the Judges' barge was being placed in position, after which the referee asked if they were ready. Aye, aye, having been answered, the signal "Go," was given, at 4:56. The men dipped their oars together and sent their frail sculls forward with terrific force, Hanlan making thirty-one and Courtney thirty-three strokes to a minute. They appeared to be taking it easily for the first half mile, a waiting race seemingly being determined on. Up to the first half mile buoy no perceptible difference could be discovered. The men were pulling a slow and steady stroke, Courtney especially so. Their style of rowing was somewhat similar, the American being a little jerky as compared with his rival's full, easy and graceful sweep.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RACE.

Before reaching the half mile signal boat, Hanlan drove the nose of his craft in advance of Courtney's shell. He maintained this position until he passed, when the red flag went up indicating Hanlan's supremacy so far. Cheers from the Canadians on the press steamer greeted the appearance of their favorite's colors. The next half mile was a repetition of the first, Hanlan making some beautiful and effective sweeps, still maintaining the lead. The mile was done in seven minutes. Passing into the second mile, the surface of the water was rather more ruffled, in consequence of which both men steered for the lee of the Isle of Curcelles. When close to land and in calm water, Courtney made a determined effort to overhaul his opponent, and succeeded to draw the advance, placing at least a boat length of daylight between him and Hanlan. The latter had eased off to about twenty-five strokes to the minute, while Courtney made thirty-one in long slow strokes. They competed for some distance, Courtney slightly increasing his advantage. Rain now began to fall briskly, but did not last more than a few minutes. As the contestants passed the small space of land, called Dixies Island, they were again

NECK AND NECK

in the race, but, on approaching the two-mile signal boat, Hanlan drew to the front, and passed about a length and a half ahead. The second mile was rowed in nine minutes. At the Isle of Dorval, Courtney rowed a tremendous stroke, steering straight for his turn buoy, but having diverged very much by getting under the lee of the island, Hanlan obtained a slight advantage, and drew almost imperceptibly ahead, turning his rounding buoy in 21 minutes 25 seconds. From the start, Courtney was only about five seconds behind. Both men lay to their oars, and with any amount of vim strove to obtain an advantage but unsuccessfully. At this time only about a length of a boat and a half separated them, their boats being nearly abreast the press boat which had laid to whilst they passed the buoys.

MAGNIFICENT ROWING.

On their return they swept past in magnificent style each one bending to his work with a will, and nerved by the cheers of the spectators, the third mile was completed in nine minutes. Very little change took place in the fourth mile which was done in six minutes, the men pulling with all their might. At the commencement of the fifth and last mile Hanlan took the lead pulling thirty-three and Courtney thirty-six strokes to the minute. Coming down the home stretch, some fine skill was displayed but both men created considerable consternation among their backers by veering too much to the south, and rendering it necessary for both to recover ground.

HANLAN THE VICTOR.

Hanlan eventually came in winner in thirty-six minutes and twenty-two seconds. Before reaching the goal, Courtney stopped rowing to avoid a foul, having got into Hanlan's water. The latter's time from the turning buoy, two and a half miles, coming down the stream was fourteen minutes and fifty seconds. The race was adjudged to Hanlan by a length and a quarter. The winner rowed along the side of Courtney, and shook the gallant American by the hand very warmly amid loud cheers from the thousands of spectators. The veteran referee declared it was the most magnificent race he had ever seen.

THE COURSE.

The course is on the St. Lawrence river, at Lachine, near Montreal. At this point, a long, irregular cove makes its way out on the side of the river, which is called Lake St. Louis. This stretch of water is a favorite place for Canadian oarsmen, though it is frequently rough, and during the month of October stiff breezes for days in succession oftentimes make it impossible for shell rowing. When it is calm the course is possibly as fair as any in that section of the Dominion. The current of the river runs pretty steadily two or three miles an hour, and numerous eddies are reported to be annoying to racing oarsmen. The starting and finishing point in the great five mile race was little more than five hundred yards above the wharf built at the head of the Lachine canal, which is the terminus of the Lachine branch of the Grand Trunk railroad. Turning buoys for each oarsman were placed two miles and a half up the river, nearly on a line with the western end of Isle Dorval. A line of booms was laid from the starting point outside the course for nearly a mile, reaching almost to Dixie Island, that the force of the wind was broken before it could reach the scullers. Above this line of booms Bushy and Dorval Islands also protected them from southerly or southeastly winds. When the Renforth and St. John crews rowed at Lachine eight years ago a line of canal boats was placed where the booms now are, for a similar purpose. That plan was found to be a failure.

The many excursion steamers were compelled to anchor outside or to the southward of the booms. Just opposite the start and finish a stand capable of seating six or seven thousand persons had been erected, and every provision was made by the Montreal committee having charge of the event to pleasantly accommodate the crowds.

Lake St. Louis is about three miles long, and the shore is indented with many small reaches of water. A highway runs its entire length, on which the thirty or forty houses that make up the village of Lachine are situated. Nine tenths of these houses belong to residents of Montreal, who summer on the banks of the St. Lawrence. Numerous trees mark the outlines of the road. The two hotels in the place are near the wharf. The river at this point is five miles wide.

MONTREAL, October 4.—Edward B. Rankin, of the Boston *Herald*, who yesterday acted as judge for Courtney, publishes a letter in which he says: "I venture the judgment now that Courtney is the better and more enduring sculler of the two. That, despite the roughness of the water, he succeeded, whenever he made an effort, in closing with Hanlan, and that at the finish he outrowed the Toronto man and lost the race by ceasing to pull at a critical moment when nearing the goal. Had he continued rowing and hauled out into the course instead of resting on his oars, the race was his own. It seems incredible that a man of Courtney's intelligence should be so far lost to pride of country and the interests of friends as to lose the race intentionally, and until something definite is developed, it is only just to hope and believe that the race was lost through an error of judgment."

The following extract from Montreal dispatches to the Boston *Herald* will throw some light upon the above letter: "On either side of the course, at the start and finish, were long lines of booms, introduced to keep out boats of all kinds. Several tugs and barges had got inside. The line of booms was then pulled down. Close up to this line Courtney pushed Hanlan with tremendous power, and actually carried him so far as to bewilder him. As they neared the finish Hanlan seemed to lose his usual calmness and self-possession, and before he was aware of it he was close on to a tug, with Courtney just outside. Had Courtney continued to row, and pulled five or six feet, he would have had the race won, as Hanlan slacked up and was rowing leisurely. Seeing this, Courtney ceased rowing, and at once Hanlan quickened again and just pulled out of the pocket in season to get clear water and pull over the line at an angle of thirty degrees. Courtney was told to pull on, and he did so in time to cross the finish a length and a half behind."

THE GREAT BANK FAILURE.

A Balloon Concern with 135 Branches in Great Britain.

LONDON, October 3.—The *Times*, in its financial article, this morning, says: "The City of Glasgow Bank had one hundred and thirty-three branches. It has paid a progressively increasing dividend for several years past, until it reached 12 per cent. It would be incorrect to say that the disaster was unexpected. On the contrary, in banking circles, it created no surprise, for the bank had been losing credit gradually for ten years past, yet the Scotch banks in London were not in possession of information which showed that the end was actually drawing near, until Tuesday morning.

Rumors of the bank being in difficulty had been so often circulated before, within strictly banking circles, that a repetition of them did not excite particular interest on this occasion. The business of the bank had been conducted for years upon very unsound principles, and from the fact of other Scotch banks having decided to let the bank stop, it is inferred it is a very bad case. Operations upon an enormous scale have been indirectly entered into in Indian produce and Australian wool, some fourteen millions of bills having been accepted for account of three firms. Very large advances had been made to firms in the iron trade in the North, and utterly reckless support appears to have been given to builders. The immediate cause of the failure was the impossibility of any longer getting bills drawn from India on the bank in Glasgow discounted in the London market, a circumstance which explains, to some extent, the feverish oscillations for some months past in the rates demanded for loans. These bills had been sold in India to Indian banks, ostensibly against the shipment of produce, and ultimately came upon discount. The market terms demanded for negotiating them have steadily advanced, instructions were at length telegraphed to the Indian branches to take no more bills, and as soon as it was no longer possible to keep the open credit system going, and paper afloat, the bank closed its doors.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

"The liabilities of the bank are estimated at fifty millions. The acceptances are slightly below fifteen millions. Deposits, forty millions. The unlimited liability of the shareholders may, perhaps, secure the depositors. The authorized note circulation was only seventy-two thousand pounds, but according to last accounts, the issue is between six hundred thousand and seven hundred thousand, against nearly all of which the law compels the bank to have gold. We believe we are correct in saying this deplorable catastrophe, with reference to Scotch banks, as a whole, entirely an exception, and that no other banking institution in Scotland is in any way mixed up with the City of Glasgow Bank, or has been engaged in business of the kind which led to this failure. Attempts have been made in the city to complicate matters by saying there was a panic, but there has been no panic. The Bank of England is in exceptionally strong position relatively to the extent of business going on, and the state of affairs is very different to what it would have been, had the disaster happened to a bank whose soundness has been above suspicion."

The *Financier* anticipates no additional bank failures, but it says some mercantile failures can hardly be avoided, which may extend into the iron districts of the north of England.

GORHAM ON SCHURZ.

He Calls the Secretary's Speech a Great What-Is-It.

[Washington Special.]

Secretary Gorham was asked if he intended to print the great financial speech of Secretary Schurz for circulation in the campaign. He answered: "Most emphatically I do not. I don't know what it is intended for. It is not a Republican speech, nor is it a Democratic speech. It says nothing in favor of the Republicans and nothing against the Democrats. It is, no doubt, a very pretty speech and reads well; so do the letters of Junius, the articles of Addison in the *Spectator*, and the addresses of Burke, but I do not intend to print them for circulation in the camp

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office, Post Building, 145 Wood St.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 12, 1878.

TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

(From The Daily Post of Wednesday.)

The results come upon us much as they did at the October elections of 1876, preceding the Presidential election, but they are more encouraging in a practical point of view than they were then.

While we have carried Indiana and West Virginia, electing our State ticket in the former and three Congressmen in the latter, we have lost the State ticket in Ohio, but have undoubtedly gained Congressmen over our present representation from that State; securing ten or eleven of the delegation.

Indiana has done splendidly. The gallant Hoosiers, under the lead of VOORHEES and HENDRICKS, came up to the work nobly, and score a magnificent showing of Democratic gains. We carry the State ticket by twelve or fifteen thousand majority; gain *four* Congressmen, making the delegation stand eight Democrats to five Republicans, instead of nine Republicans to four Democrats. The Legislature is in doubt. Senator MCDONALD telegraphs us this morning the Nationals will hold the balance of power. VOORHEES may win his battle yet.

The loss of Ohio on State ticket is to be regretted; and it is here the defection of Democratic Greenbackers told against the Democracy. In the Congressional elections there was not the same diversion from the party. The Greenbackers, by their folly in running a separate State ticket, have given the money power the single grain of comfort they extract from yesterday's election.

The substantial results of yesterday's election, therefore are with the Democrats. We increase our representation in Congress, and the Republicans fall off in both Ohio and Indiana. In West Virginia the Democratic delegation is unchanged. In Iowa there are indications of Republican losses, but the news is not definite.

The political battle of this year is for the control of the next House of Representatives, and the elections yesterday rather add to than impair the Democratic majority. In that branch we gain probably six or seven members.

The Republicans of the East poured money into Ohio like water to control the election of Congressmen and defeat the Democratic State ticket. The National banks were liberal in their contributions, while Fraudulent HAYES set his Civil Service Reform machine in operation and levied assessments, under penalty of dismissal from office, on every Government employe that could be reached, for the purpose of corrupting the election. Thousands of dollars were gathered in, in this way. Speakers were imported into the State in numbers, and even his Fraudulency and his Cabinet did service on the stump. But all this extraordinary activity would have been of no avail but for the defection of the Democratic Greenbackers. They have given the Radicals the single grain of comfort they can extract from the election.

The fact remains, however, that an overwhelming majority of the voters of Ohio are committed by their votes of yesterday to liberal financial legislation. The mistake of dividing their vote will not be made again.

The National vote yesterday did not, in any of the States, meet the expectations of the National leaders. In Ohio their vote was not much increased over the vote of last year, and HURD, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the Toledo district which the Nationals expected to carry. In Indiana they have elected a Congressman by Democratic aid.

On the whole the results are such as should encourage the Democrats of Pennsylvania to buckle on their armor, and fight every inch of the ground for the next four weeks. We have not only political principles in common with our Western brethren to urge us on to victory, but the great issue of the overthrow of the corrupt CAMERON dynasty. Let Democratic greenbackers take warning by the result on the State ticket in Ohio, and see to it they do not throw their votes away in this State on a third ticket, and thus aid in a CAMERON victory.

(From The Daily Post of Thursday.)

The returns last night are more favorable, and show increased Democratic majorities, and that one or more Congressional districts in doubt will result in the triumph of the Democratic candidates. The news from Indiana show beyond a doubt a Democratic gain of four Congressmen.

The great anxiety as to the complexion of the Legislature is now over, as the latest returns show the Democrats have a majority on joint ballot, which will ensure the return of VOORHEES to the Senate. In the Senate Democrats have 24, Republicans 25 and Nationals 1. In the House, Democrats have 51, Republicans 45 and Nationals 4. The majority on the State ticket is also increasing, returns thus far showing a Democratic majority of 13,000, with indications of it rising still higher. The State has indeed done nobly considering the odds the Democracy had to contend with, the Nationals polling 35,000 votes, the great majority of which were drawn from the Democratic party.

The news from Iowa is unexpected, showing a gain of two Congressmen, WEAVER of the Sixth, and GILLETTE of the Seventh districts, both Greenback Democrats. Considering that this has been one of the strongest Republican strongholds, the victory is significant. Not only have the people done nobly in the Congressional vote, but on the State ticket as well, the Republican majority having been reduced fully one-third over the vote of 1876.

In Ohio there is now no doubt of a gain of three Democratic Congressmen. This is a great victory, as it is widely known that Radicals literally poured money into the State: and yet, in the face of these facts, there was a gain of three. The majority on the State ticket is gradually being reduced, and now indications are it will not exceed 7,000.

To sum up all, we have gained nine Congressmen, four from Indiana, three from Ohio and two from Iowa.

THAT UNKNOWN QUANTITY.

The Nationals are much disappointed over the result of the elections on Tuesday. Their leaders have been playing a game of brag as to the immense vote they would poll, and have harped on it so persistently that the mass of the party became impressed with its truth, while Democrats held back in fear and trembling over the "unknown quantity." But the voting in Ohio, Indiana and elsewhere, has shown that, as heretofore, the real tug of battle is between Democrats and Republicans, and that the only effect of the third party's presence in politics is to draw off enough Democrats to give the Republicans victory in close contests. We have lost Ohio, on State ticket and several members of Congress, and JOHN SHERMAN'S bondholders' party has been the gainer. Why? Simply because Democratic-Greenbackers adventured in a new organization to redress their wrongs. Instead of redressing them, they have strengthened their oppressors. They have lost everything, whereas much might have been saved by faithful adherence to the Democratic party. The National party amounts to nothing in our politics, and from this time forth will dwindle away until it disappears. It may give success to Republicans in Pennsylvania as it did in Ohio, but this is all. It has no balance of power, because its separate existence insures the success of the Republicans, who denounce the Nationals as repudiators and communists. JOHN SHERMAN and his co-laborers desire nothing better than that the Nationals should continue in the field. He does not fear them, and they injure the only party he does fear.

We trust Democratic-Greenbackers will give these facts careful consideration. We sympathize with much that they advocate, and have a right to advise that they shall not sacrifice a present tangible good in the success of the Democratic party, by pursuit of a will-o'-the-wisp that will lead them no one knows where. The fate of the National party is sealed. It will amount to nothing instead of being a controlling factor in our politics. The battles of the present and future will be between the Democrats and Republicans. Democratic-Greenbackers may give us victory by returning to their party, or by holding aloof promote Republican success. One thing is certain, no matter which course they elect to pursue, the Democratic organization will be loyally maintained.

LAST DESPERATE MOVE OF THE CAMERON RING.

The *Catholic Standard* of Philadelphia, a weekly newspaper ostensibly devoted to the interests of its church, and specially indorsed as trustworthy by Archbishop WOOD, has a two column article this week in bitter opposition to the Democratic party and to its candidate for Governor, and charging that "ANDREW H. DILL has taken an active part "in Know-Nothing conventions and public meetings, in making Know-Nothing "speeches, in organizing Know-Nothing "lodges and societies."

We don't believe a word of this. Ever since ANDREW H. DILL has been in public life, he has been a consistent and straightforward Democrat, and no act or vote of his can be instanced manifesting an iota of sympathy with the proscriptive tenets of the Know-Nothing organization. On the contrary, whenever and wherever there has been occasion, he has been found unflinching and unfaltering in defence of the liberal principles and practice of the Democracy on all questions relating to religion or nationality.

Besides all this, Senator DILL promptly authorizes a denial of the charge made by the *Standard*. The Harrisburg *Patriot* of Friday last says:

"As to the charge made by the *Standard* against Senator DILL we have the "authority of that gentleman for saying "that *it is thoroughly and utterly false.* "In answer to inquiries made of him by "the editor of this paper respecting the "charge that he had been a member of "the Know Nothing order and had made "Know Nothing speeches, Senator DILL "replied in the most explicit and positive language that the allegation is "false."

Now for the manufactured affidavits which we hear have been prepared by the agents of the CAMERON ring in support of the *Standard's* charge. The *Patriot* places the responsibility of their origin on a certain individual, whose name is in reserve for the present and who, it says "*is the same man who went to the anthracite region in 1875 to cross the blood-stained palms of Jack Kehoe and his confederates in crime with the bribe money of the Republican leaders.*"

It is stated the CAMERON State Committee has purchased one hundred thousand copies of the *Catholic Standard* containing the article accusing DILL of being a Know Nothing, and charging the Democratic party with now sympathizing with the object of that defunct organization (twenty-three years ago), and is scattering them broadcast over the State, taking special care that they shall go into Catholic families.

The *Standard*, in its artic'e insiduously introducing the falsehood on Mr. DILL, slanders the Democratic party by such a statement as this:

The leaders and manipulators of the Democratic party seem, of late years, to have entered upon a race with the Republicans for the favor of Know-Nothings, avowed foes as they are to Catholics and to Catholicity. This is simply heaping insult upon injustice, in a way which every Catholic Democrat who respects himself and values, as he should value, his position as a free man and a citizen, should resent.

A more dastardly and ungrateful falsehood than this has rarely been printed, and never, we believe, in a journal flaunting the indorsement of a Catholic prelate. We doubt if the editor of the *Standard* has any knowledge of affairs in Know-Nothing times. All political parties and factions in the land, save only one, grovelled in the dust before the monster of secrecy, fanaticism and persecution. That one was the Democratic party. It never yielded an inch, never surrendered a position, never listened to proffers of compromise or fusion, but marched straight on in the performance of its duty, and the vindication of civil and religious liberty, until the last of the midnight lodges was scattered and broken, and their membership forced to seek refuge from a righteously educated public sentiment, in the ranks of the then forming Republican party—the legitimate and undisputed successor of the Know-Nothing order. As the gallant HENRY A. WISE said in winding up his brilliant campaign in Virginia, "We met the black knight with his vizor down and we vanquished him."

The *Standard's* article illustrates one thing. It is surprised and horrified to find a leading Democrat who, it claims, was a Know-Nothing! It would be equally surprised, we judge, to find a CAMERON Republican who was *not* a Know-Nothing. That shows the status of the two parties as well as columns of argument. The Republican party is the legitimate successor of the Know-Nothing party. The Democratic party is the same party to-day that it was in 1854-55, when it grappled and overcome the Know-Nothings in decisive conflict. The *Standard*, in a grim travesty of the facts, seeks to exalt the party of intolerance and fanaticism at the expense of the party which from the days of JEFFERSON, however it may have wandered in other respects, has never deviated one hair's breadth from its devotion to the principles of civil and religious toleration and liberty.

We advise Archbishop WOOD to withdraw his certificate of indorsement of the *Standard*, or at least to see to it that he is not made responsible for the utterances of a writer ignorant of th political history of the country twenty years ago.

BISHOP WOOD REPUDIATES THE STANDARD SLANDER.

[From the Daily Post of Tuesday, October 8.]

THE *Gazette* publishes the *Catholic Standard* article, charging DILL with being a Know Nothing when he was at school in Pennsylvania. The charge was manufactured at Harrisburg, at the instance of the HARTRANFT clique, and its circulation paid for. The *Gazette*, in commenting upon the publication, states that Archbishop WOOD knew of and approved the article, and that it would be absurd to suppose he could be imposed upon. We have a letter from Archbishop WOOD dated October 5th, in which he says: "I regret exceedingly the article "in the *Standard*. I never saw or heard "of it before it appeared."

—Since the above was in type the following has been received:

A CARD FROM ARCHBISHOP WOOD.

ARCHDIOCESE OF PHILADELPHIA—CATHEDRAL, LOGAN SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA, October 5, 1878.—We have seen, with much regret, in the *Catholic Standard* of this date, an article headed "Know Nothingism in Pennsylvania Politics."

We desire to disclaim all responsibility for this article, and, indeed, for any article, no matter where or how published, on political issues.

Without renouncing our political rights, which we fully appreciate, we have never interfered in politics, and are too much occupied with infinitely more important matters to do so.

Any one who will take the pains to examine the approbation we have given to the *Catholic Standard* will find that we approve it "as a useful auxiliary to the Catholic cause, as well as a safe and instructive family journal," and not, therefore, *as a machine to be used by political managers.*

We could scarcely have given an approbation more specific and more clearly defined. †JAMES F. WOOD,

Archbishop of Philadelphia.

THE OIL TROUBLES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Great credit is due to General MCCANDLESS, Secretary of Internal Affairs, for the prompt and efficient manner in which the freight discriminations have been investigated. When the oil producers made their complaint to him under oath, charging certain corporations with transcending their corporate functions, he immediately instructed his Deputy, Mr. JAMES ATWELL, to proceed to Titusville and Pittsburgh, and hear the complaints of all citizens who had anything to complain of. Upon the evidence taken before Deputy ATWELL the Attorney General filed bills in equity in the Supreme Court on Monday. General MCCANDLESS' promptness in this matter is in striking contrast to that of Governor HARTRANFT. For years the oil producers have been appealing for relief against corporate monopoly to a Republican Governor and Legislature. "They asked for bread and they gave them stones." They complained again and again to Attorney General LEAR, but he pigeon-holed their complaints. Finally the counsel of the oil producers found, upon an examination of the new Constitution, that the Secretary of Internal Affairs could give them relief, and their application has not been in vain. A Democratic Secretary has cut the "Gordian knot" which the Republican party refused to interfere with.

General MCCANDLESS has also instructed the Attorney General to sue out the penalty of $5,000 against forty railroads which refused to make the report to his office, as required by law.

In this connection it may be well to state that the Department of Internal Affairs has adopted a new blank form for railroads, canal and telegraph companies last October, in which the railroads are required to give "the salaries of their officers, any preferences given to transportation companies, any discriminations in freight, and whether any officers of the companies are interested in fast freight lines." These questions the corporations did not care to answer, therefore they made no report. Will they make it? We shall see.

DEMOCRATIC AND REPULICAN FINANCIAL IDEAS.

Setting aside the twaddle of the Republican papers about the issue of one or two thousand millions of irredeemable paper, by the Government, as mere bosh intended for the stupid and ignorant, it is not difficult to define the positions into which the Democratic and Republican parties have drifted on the financial issues.

The Democrats demand that there shall be no further contraction of the greenbacks; that gold, silver and United States legal tender notes, at par therewith, are the just basis of circulation; that treasury notes, or greenbacks issued in exchange for bonds bearing a low rate of interest, is the best form in which the credit of the Government can be given to a paper currency. This involves the retirement by gradual process of the National Bank notes, the greenbacks or treasury notes taking their place, making a saving to the Government of from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars per annum.

This is the platform of the Pennsylvania Democracy, and of the Democracy of four-fifths of the States of the Union. There is nothing wild or revolutionary about it. It provides for but one class of paper money, and that to be issued on the faith and credit of the nation. Is not the security ample? It is all that the bondholder has for his investment, and is the security the National banks are bottomed on, so far as their circulation goes. If it is good enough to keep fifty, one hundred, and one thousand dollar bonds above par as it does, to the extent of eighteen hundred millions, it must certainly be sufficient to float at par with coin the $322,000,000 of greenbacks to be substituted for National bank notes, especially as all the Government paper issues will be made receivable for custom dues. The gradual displacement of the National bank notes will not cause a jar in the financial or business situation.

In the adoption of this system we will have the simplest, most convenient and best currency the world has ever seen. Government coin and Government paper, at par with coin, the paper interchangeable with bonds bearing a low rate of interest. This will give the people a sound currency, with all the elasticity necessary to meet the varying requirements of trade.

So much for the Democratic financial policy. Now for that of the Republican party, and here we are involved in a maze of contradictions. Their convention in this State last summer passed over the subject in silence. ERRETT, the candidate for Congress in this district, voted for the repeal of the resumption law; this was also understood to be the position of DON CAMERON in the Senate, although he dodged the vote, while Judge KELLEY, the veteran of the party in Congress, disputes with Gen. SAM. CARY, the championship of the greenback inflation idea. But latterly there has been a shifting by the Republicans. They have drifted to the position of Wall street and JOHN SHERMAN, and have suddenly absorbed the financial teachings of their party in New England and New York. They favor the contraction policy of SHERMAN; his increase of bonded coin debt of $120,000,000 in a year and a half, and his hoarding of greenbacks and coin for resumption purposes. They stand fast by the National banks, and ridicule and rail at the greenbacks as irredeemable rags. They oppose the retirement of the National bank issues and the substitution of greenbacks, but favor the retirement of greenbacks and the substitution of National bank notes. This is a cardinal principle of the so-called "hard money" party, for one of their leading arguments is that the issue of greenbacks is unconstitutional, save as a war measure. If unconstitutional it logically follows they must be redeemed and cancelled, and thus the issue of paper currency remitted to the National banks alone. Nor do the "hard money" lunatics stop here, in their greed to enhance the value of their bonds and depreciate all other values. They have never been satisfied with the law remonetizing silver. HAYES gained their support and plaudits by vetoing it—and they never will be satisfied, once they regain power in Congress, until they have legislated the country back to the single gold standard. That is the position of the New York "honest money" press, and was the doctrine approved by recent Republican State Conventions at the East.

Thus, we see the Republican party is drifting back to its old position as the party of the bondholders and money power. It was frightened into other professions in this State a year or two ago, but the pressure has been too strong for it, and Republicanism is once more defined in Wall street. We know what misery the policy of resumption and contraction has brought upon the country, and how it has crippled industry and scattered thousands of unemployed over the land; how it has sunk all other values save the values represented by bond and mortgage. Well, this is to be the policy of that party in the future. "Honest money," they cry, but they might just as well shout "honest murder." The money power controls the party, shapes its platform, dictates its candidates, and if restored to majority in Congress, will control its legislation.

A FRAUD DISSECTED.

We print elsewhere a telling extract from a trenchant letter by Senator BEN HILL, of Georgia, on that monster sham of Fraudulent HAYES—his Civil Service Reform professions. What makes the letter strong is its incontrovertible truth, is the fact there is not a sentence of it that is not buttressed by facts. The New York *Herald*, in most respects has a kindly word for Fraudulent HAYES, but it prints Senator HILL'S letter in full, and in a column editorial indorses its sharp criticisms. We quote an extract, for the sake of the good story it carries:

Mr. Hill's indictment of the President is good as far as it goes. It is too true that Mr. Hayes has been weak enough to appoint to office, so far as is known, every man of all the disreputable crowd which in Louisiana and Florida manipulated the election returns in 1876. Black or white, obscure or prominent, a vigilant search has failed to discover a single man who had to do with this disgraceful work who has not been given some office, large or small, in his own State, or oftener in Washington or in some distant locality. They tell a story in Florida that among the hungry political small fry there it became so well known that connection with election affairs in 1876 would bring office in 1877, that some ingenious scamps confessed falsely to misconduct, were promptly "taken care of," as the saying is, but were as promptly dismissed when later it was discovered that their confessions were unfounded.

The *Herald* goes further and says Mr. HILL only "deals with an incident and leaves untouched the main body of Mr. HAYES' short comings;" and charges that HAYES "has belittled his high office, and shown himself regardless of the public interests intrusted to his care. He has not acted the part of Chief Magistrate of the country, but of a petty pedler of small offices. He has neglected the most vital public interests and spent his time in useless and fruitless quarrels with the leaders of his party." The *Herald* concludes its blast as follows:

He has lost the confidence and support of his own party; he alienated the regard and lost the respect of those Democrats who stood patriotically ready to give him an independent support for good measures; he has not reformed the civil service, but, on the contrary, has brought that promised and needed reform into such discredit that it is not likely to recover from for many years; he has imperilled the most vital interests of the country, and, by his indecision, given a new lease of life to the most mischievous and dangerous political heresies.

HOYT VS. VANNOTE.

Delegates to the Republican State Convention, who were opposed to HOYT, charged him with being an infidel, and an intimate of BOB INGERSOLL. The charge having originated in his own party, has been troubling him ever since, as well as Brother VANNOTE, who makes Republican speeches during the week, preaches on Sunday, and edits the *Gazette* between times. He undertakes to remove the dark cloud resting on his darling candidate or give it a silver lining, and communicates with the Rev. R. NELSON of New York, upon the subject, who said he always regarded HOYT as a believer in the Bible, but not knowing anything about him for the past six years, he communicated with Rev. W. H. OLIN and Rev. T. B. HODGE of Wilkesbarre, Mr. HOYT'S home, and who ought to know all about his religious views. They fail to say he is a member of any church or identify him as holding to any denomination. The nearest they get to it is an assertion made by a lawyer named T. MCCLINTOCK that he heard HOYT defend the Bible among a lot of lawyers, which it appears was in a moot court, where he was assigned that duty. Why did not these preachers certify that he was a Christian, and deny he ever belonged to an infidel club, or is inclined to be more of a Mormon than a Methodist. Let us hear from HOYT himself. VANNOTE won't do.

MR. HAYES has decided to grant the petition of Michael Tobin—the West Point soldier convicted of the murder of a comrade, and sentenced to be executed—and has commuted his punishment to ten years in the State Prison. This is right. Tobin deserves some punishment, but not to be hanged. The murder, it is true, seemed cruel; but the provocation was extremely great. If four-fifths of the penalty were visited upon Tobin's faithless wife it would be still more equitable and just.

CURTIN AT OIL CITY.

Great Turnout in the Public Square Last Night.

Senator Yerkes in Vindication of Dill's Oil Record.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

OIL CITY, October 9, 1878.—An immense Democratic meeting was held here this evening, in the public square, to hear ex-Governor Curtin and Senator Yerkes. The meeting was organized by William McVair, the Chairman of the Democratic Committee, who introduced Senator Yerkes and Curtin.

THE GREAT WAR GOVERNOR.

Governor Curtin having filled the measure of his great offices, cares but little what comes, for well he knows that no matter what he now does, he cannot reverse his place in history, or tear from the hearts of the many who hold him dear their affectionate regard. In the long list of Governors, from the foundation of the Quaker colony in 1682, down to the present hour, and in the sweep of time which shall double those two centuries, Curtin's name will stand out in point of interest next to that of William Penn; and as generation after generation circle down in coming years, and the army commissions he has signed are shown to great and greater grand-children, they will look back and recognize Curtin's lofty figure in our history, as the mariner looks upon the distant beacon which sheds its light upon a waste of waters.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The address of the ex-Governor was listened to with great attention. He had come among the people to advise them how to redress great wrongs, and the only way to do it was by the ballot. Violent methods might be used in despotic governments, but here there was no excuse for revolutionary acts. We could change our rulers every few years, and the people were the source of all political power. We had a written constitution to go by, and the ballot was the weapon with which they enforced their will. A man who wouldn't yield to the lash of party discipline was called a renegade, but he had known people to even change their religion and die happy. He ridiculed the waving of the bloody shirt, like Conkling and Blaine had done, and said it was time we were done with fighting the rebellion. He then went into the financial legislation of the country, and denounced as a fraud the act of 1869 making the bonds payable in gold. He claimed that a system of contraction had been going on steadily, and the people should be their own judges of what they required in business, and that the contraction was too violent. He said there was too much centralization going on, and that corporations were getting too much power, and the only way to check them up was to bring about a change. He closed his very interesting address by an appeal to the Greenbackers to join in the support of Dill and was frequently applauded.

SENATOR YERKES' SPEECH.

Senator Yerkes devoted his remarks principally to Dill's record in the Senate, and spoke with force and feeling, which impressed every one of his sincerity and honesty. In regard to Dill's record on oil matters he spoke as follows.

SENATOR YERKES' SPEECH.

Much has been said of the recant of Andrew H. Dill, our candidate for Governor. Everything that could be construed into a bad record has been said and given free circulation. This is not strange, however, when if we will examine the truth we can find that in the efforts of some men to serve the Republican party this great business interest, the oil trade, has been worse betrayed than has even Mr. Dill.

SPEAKS FROM PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE.

Having been a member of the Senate throughout the period when both the projects in favor of free transportation of oil were agitated and having been, if anything inclined to antagonize them by reason of the feeling of my constituency, I think that I am to some extent qualified to speak of the sincerity, the untiringability and great anxiety of Senators Dill and Fertig in their favor, since it was through their persuasion that I was brought to the support of the last bill. In justice to one who has been stricken down in the house of his friends, I have not included in this mention Senator Corbett, the greatest champion of the oil interests ever in the Legislature, only because he is not now a candidate before the people.

I propose to talk plainly, that what I say may be understood and weighed by those to whom I feel that I have a right so to speak, because I have to some degree been their friend.

When Dill, Fertig and Corbett, in the Senate, had brought up the Democratic side in almost solid phalanx for your bill, Hoyt and Stone could not muster a corporal's guard of Republican Senators to their support. These same people were unanimous in their support of Stone for Lieutenant Governor, and Dunkle, who had always and on every occasion fought your interests, was supported by them for Secrectary of Internal Affairs. Long before the meeting of the Legislature Senator Dill was committed to the oil pipe bill. Senator Dill led us all, in his advocacy of the Hostetter Free Pipe bill, because he claimed that he had consistently supported free grants to transportation corporations and would favor that also.

LET US EXAMINE THE RECORD OF THAT BILL.

Read in place by Senator Newmyer, page 194, Legislative Record.

Reported by Senator McMullen from Committee on Mines and Mining; page 272. On page 424 we find—

"Mr McMullen moved that Senate proceed to first reading and consideration of bill No. 86, to extend provisions of general corporation act to transportation of oil and natural gas by means of pipe lines.

Whereupon Mr. Davis moved to recommit.

YEAS—Alexander, Bussey, Chalfant, Cooper, Crouse, Davis, DUNKLE, Ermentrout, Heilman, Jones, Lamon (Philadelphia), Lamon (Blair), McClellan, Nagle, Rockwell, Rowland, Stanton, Yeakle and Yerkes—19.

NAYS—Albright, Anderson (Allegheny), Anderson (Crawford), Bechtel, Chestnut, Clark, Colhan, Cutler, DILL, Herr, Jackson, McKinley, McMullen, McNeil, Newmeyer, Payne, Playford, Rutan, Shiner, Strong and Wood—21.

Whereupon said bill was read."

The motion to recommit was for the purpose of killing the bill in committee The fact that Mr. Elisha W. Davis made the motion and also the final vote on the bill by the members of the Committee on Corporations shows this. The Committee on Corporations consisted of Messrs. Cooper, McKinley, Heilman, Alexander, Bechtel, Nagle and Stanton, all of whom excepting McKinley, of Lawrence, voted against the bill. See Record page 878.

Mr. Dill voted against committing the bill, when, had he been opposed to it he could easily have beaten it by a change of one vote, which was all that was necessary to recommit.

On the bill of 1878 his record is so clear that it ought to set at rest the most captious.

I know personally that Senator Dill and Fertig used every personal exertion to rally the Democratic members of the Senate to its support. I presume that Mr. Stone did the same on the Republican side. What success attended their respective efforts let the records show. When we find a lot of corporation ringsters singing the wornout cant of insincerity, we can only judge men's minds by the record of their actions. Surely, men like Senators Dill and Fertig would not act a living lie. You can more honestly believe that their accusers would tell one.

I see it reported in a Bedford paper that Senator Stone there stated that Senator Dill had voted against the anti-discrimination bill. Mr. Stone was always more successful in talk than in action. On the free pipe bill he tickled the ears of oildom with two or three days' talk, which he took good care they should hear of, but got no votes for the measure, which was really what was needed. This he don't care so much about oildom hearing of. You may have noticed that Mr. Stone when misrepresenting his colleagues in the Senate never speaks of the Record.

LET US HOLD THE VOTES TO LIGHT.

The record of the Pipe bill of 1878 shows some queer maneuvering on the surface, but when it is analyzed it is as plain as A B C.

On the 30th January the Free Pipe bill was before the Senate, and it was apparent that the opponents of the bill felt their strength, and were determined to dispose of the question at once. Seeing this, at the suggestion of Senator Fertig, I moved to take a recess, it then being eleven o'clock at night, in order to give the friends of the measure an opportunity to make one more rally. The vote on the motion was the first real test of how members really stood, in as much as it was the first vote each Senator cast without knowing how his fellow Senators would vote or what the result might be.

LOOK AT THE RESULT.

In favor of the motion for a recess [see page 415 Legislative Record.]

YEAS—Messrs. Chestnut, Corbett, Detwiler, DILL, Ermentrout, FERTIG, Hawley, Peale, Yerkes, Democrats (9); and Butterfield, Davis, Everhart, Green, Lawrence, Lamon, Stone and Yutzey.—*Eight Republicans.*

NAYS—Burnett, Clark, Crawford, Engleman and Holben, 5 Democrats; and Cooper, DUNKLE, Fisher, Gilliken, Grady, Herr, Jones, Keefer, Lamon, Lamon (Phila.), Meiley, McNeill, Mylan, Newell, Newmyer, Reyburn, Roebuck, Leaman (Hoyt's Senator), Smith, St. Clair, Wadams (Hoyt's Senator) and Wright.—*Twenty Republicans.*

That vote shows what party shelved the Free Pipe bill—twenty Republicans to five Democrats. They passed the measure that night to a final vote, by a motion to postpone indefinitely, and clinched it by refusing to reconsider, thus putting it out of our power that session to revive it.

At midnight Senator Cooper moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed indefinitely, and demanded the yeas and nays. [See *Record* 1878, page 419.]

The yeas were:

YEAS—Burnett, Clarke, Cooper, Crawford Dunkle, Engleman, Everhart, Fisher, Gazzam, Gilhillan, Grady, Herr, Holben, Jones, Keefer, Lamon (Phila.), Lamon (Blair), Meily, McNeill, Mylan, Newell, Reyburn, Roebuck, Seamens, Smith, St. Clair and Wadams—27.

NAYS—Butterfield, Chestnut, Corbett, Davis, Detwiler, DILL, Ermentrout, FERTIG, Greer, Hays, Hawley, Lawrence, Newmyer, Perle, Seymore, Stone, Wright, Yerkes and Yutzey.—19.

An analysis of this vote shows 5 Democrats and 24 Republicans voting to indefinitely postpone the bill, whilst 10 Democrats and 7 Republicans voted in favor of the bill.

A SPEECH FROM DILL.

Now how did the candidates for State offices act in this struggle? Dill and Fertig, the two Democrats, were active friends of the measure. In the debate on the bill, Mr. Dill said:

"I am in favor of the bill under consideration, which proposes to give to the people every possible facility in the development of trade. The general principle of equal rights in obtaining corporate franchises is already the policy of the State, made necessary by the Constitution. I have voted to extend its provisions to meet the real or fancied necessities of the people. Can there be a question here that the privileges asked by the friends of the Free Pipe bill are not proper? The purpose is to cheapen the trasportation of oil, to provide open and equal facilities for the transportation to the markets of the world by the cheapest and most natural manner. Impelled by the forces which bring it from the bowels of the earth, let it run to the sea.

"I have always maintained the same position in regard to the development of the trade of the State that corporate privileges should be granted to all who honestly ask for them. I have maintained that record throughout. The people who are engaged in producing oil demand it. The burden of complaint is now that all the present facilities for the cheap transportation of oil are now enjoyed by a single corporation, the Standard Oil Company. The Standard buys crude oil when they want to buy, not when the producer wishes to sell; they have complete control of the market. The producers say this bill will relieve them. Whether it will or not is a question for them. They demand at our hands this relief, and in my judgment they ought to have it."

The two Luzerne Senators, Seamens and Wadams, were against the bill throughout. Can Hoyt say he could not control them? Did he try? He could control them for the Recorder's bill of Mr. Quay, whom he afterwards made his chairman; he could control them for every raid on the treasury, yet for the relief of the citizens who were oppressed, he was powerless to control.

At the conclusion of the speeches the meeting adjourned. Governor Curtin and Senator Yerkes go from here to Mercer for to-morrow evening. J. C.

THE RAILWAY AGITATION.

Statement of the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The Corporation Not Interested in the Standard Oil Company or Other Organizations.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 7, 1878.

To the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

I am advised by telegram to-day that application has been made by the Deputy Attorney General of this Commonwealth, to the Supreme Court at Pittsburgh, for permission to file bills against various railroad companies, and among others the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, alleging in the bill against this company a combination with the Standard Oil Company, Pipe Lines and other railroad companies to control the entire business of producing, buying, selling and transporting oil, and that in carrying out this combination it has made unlawful discriminations, etc.

I desire to state that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is in no possible combination in regard to producing, buying, selling, or otherwise dealing in oil, and that it does not believe it has made any unlawful discrimination, at any time or under any circumstances, and upon the hearing of the case, if it ever comes to a hearing, it will make very plain to any court before whom it may be heard. If any shippers or producers of oil feel themselves aggrieved, the courts are open at their individual instance for any redress that may be due them. The whole movement seems to rest on *ex parte* testimony entirely, as the company has never been given an opportunity to be heard on that subject.

I am not, therefore, surprised at the Supreme Court hesitating, as shown by the questions addressed by the Justices to the Deputy Attorney General, about taking jurisdiction of the matter. I desire to repeat that all charges or allegations to the effect that this company, or any of its officers, are in any way, directly or indirectly, interested either with the Standard Oil Company, or any other party, in the producing, buying, selling or trafficking in any way in oil, are without foundation in fact. Why your company should be assailed in this manner and at this time will perhaps be made plain to you at no distant day.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
President.

HOWLING HOOSIERS.

Democrats Gain Four Congressmen.

The Legislature Democratic, Ensuring the Election of Voorhees.

The Majority on the State Ticket 13,000.

ORTH GETS THROUGH BY 26 MAJORITY.
[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

INDIANAPOLIS, October 9.—Orth's majority in Boone county is one vote. This elects him by twenty-six majority.

LATEST RETURNS STILL MORE FAVORABLE.
[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

INDIANAPOLIS, October 10—1 A. M.—At this hour the returns show conclusively that the Democrats have carried the State by 13,000 majority, and have gained four Congressmen, viz: Myers, in the Sixth; New in the Fourth; Hostetter in the Eighth and De La Matyr in the Seventh, with the Ninth to hear from. Orth, Rep., has just telegraphed me that he has 24 majority with Boone county to hear from, which will probably defeat him.

The Democrats

VOORHEES TO RETURN TO THE SENATE.

The Democrats will have a majority in the Legislature, thus securing the election of Voorhees to the Senate. The Nationals cast fully 35,000 votes in the State, a large increase. Holman of the Fifth district, is certainly defeated by Browne, who will have at least 1,000 majority. C. M. C.

[By Associated Press.]

INDIANAPOLIS, October 9.—Returns received up to eleven o'clock to-night show the following result in Congressional districts: First district—Wm. Heilman, Republican, by from 800 to 900 majority. Second district—T. R. Cobb, Democrat, by 5,000 majority. Third district—George A. Bickrell, Democrat, by 4,500 majority. Fourth district—J. D. New, Democrat, by from 400 to 500 majority. Fifth district—T. Browne, Republican, by 1,000 majority. Sixth district—W. R. Myers, Democrat, by 1,000 majority. Seventh district—Gilbert Delamatyr, National, by from 300 to 400 majority. Eighth district—W. J. Hostetter, Democrat, by 800 majority. Ninth district—Contest very close. Goodlove S. Orth, Republican, is probably elected by a small majority, which is not conceded by the Democrats. Tenth district—W. H. Calkins, Republican. Eleventh district—Calvin Cowgill, Republican. Twelfth district—W. G. Colerick, Democrat. Thirteenth district—John H. Baker, Republican, by 1,500 majority.

COMPLEXION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate will stand 24 Democrats, 25 Republicans and 1 National. In the House, the Republicans will probably have 45, Democrats 51 and Nationals 4.

In Marion county the Republicans elect the county ticket except Treasurer, Superior Judge and Probate Judge, by majorities ranging from 300 to 1,200.

A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

An Excursion Train of Twenty Cars Thrown from the Track.

25 Excursionists Killed and 150 Injured.

BOSTON, October 8.—A serious accident occurred this evening on the Old Colony railroad to a crowded excursion train which was returning from the Silver Lake rowing match between Reagan of Boston, and Davis of Portland. A train of twenty cars went off the track. It is rumored forty-two persons were killed, and that Reagan, the boatman, was fatally injured, and many seriously.

LATER—The accident on the old Colony railroad occurred between Atlantic and Wallaston heights, about seven o'clock this morning. The scene of the accident is about seven miles from Boston, and as soon as the news reached the city, a large number of cots and stretchers were sent out by city officials. At midnight no intelligent account has been received, but it is known at least ten were killed and about one hundred injured in a greater or less degree. The train to which the accident happened was one returning from Silver Lake composed of twenty-two cars and engines, carrying about 1,500 persons who had been out to witness the race between Reagan and Davis. The train was not going at a high rate of speed, perhaps twenty miles an hour. It is not yet positively known what was the cause of the accident, but it was stated a freight train had just been switched off to make way for the excursion train, and as the accident occurred at this switch there is a reasonable supposition that it had not been properly locked. Both engines jumped the track, went over the embankment and were total wrecks, but the engineers and firemen escaped death, only one as far as known being seriously hurt. At least five cars were wrecked, including a baggage car and four passenger coaches. Among the latter was an English coach, in which were many oarsmen and newspaper men. These cars were piled on each other, and the wonder is that the loss of life is not greater.

THE KILLED AND INJURED.

Patrick Reagan, the loser of the race today was sitting with Mrs. Faulkner, wife of his old boating partner, and both were killed. Chas. H. Morgan, son of the editor of the *Express* was killed. Among the injured are the wife of the Cambridge boat builder, Wm. Blakie; Geo. Kimball, of the Associated Press; Walter Safford, reporter of the *Express*, Mike Mahoney of the Shawmut crew and two of Gen. Butler's sons who are reported seriously hurt. It is stated that James Flynn, manager of the Silver Lake regatta, was fatally hurt. The list of the killed, as far as known, is as follows: Stephen Grady, East Boston; J. A. Hasy, Boston *Express*; Charles Morgan, do.; Mr. White, South Boston; John Day, Cambridge; Michael Clafley, Boston; Patrick Reagan, Boston; Mrs. Faulkner and child; also Reagan's father-in-law, name not yet known.

THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER

is now explained by the statement of Chas. Westgate, engineer of the leading locomotive on the wrecked train. He says, after leaving Wollaston station, while the traveling rate was twenty miles per hour, and when about a quarter of a mile this side of Wollaston he saw about three hundred yards ahead a freight train running on to the main track from the siding, and he instantly whistled down brakes and reversed his engine. He and his fireman, Dennison, staid on the engine, and when it struck the car both were thrown off. Dennison was badly scalded. Westgate claims he did all in his power to stop the train, but had the right of way and the switch was all right. He did not expect to see the freight car so suddenly emerge from the siding, which is seldom used. On the old Colony road all trains run to the left instead of the right, as is the custom on other roads, and the freight car was being switched upon the right track, and had nearly crossed when the accident occurred.

THE DEATH ROLL REACHES 25 AND THE INJURED 150.

Further returns from the scene state later additions to the list of killed will raise the number to twenty-five or more. Most of those killed were in the baggage, English coach and two passenger cars. The two latter were telescoped partially, and in these many were injured. About 300 or 400 persons were on these cars and not less than half the number were hurt.

BOSTON, October 9.—Both tracks, at Wallaston, of the Old Colony Road were cleared at half-past six this morning, and the inward train passed the scene of last night's disaster at a quarter past six this morning. Superintendent Hendrick, when asked who was to blame said the conductor of the freight train was to blame. The death list up to noon to-day comprises 19 persons.

THE OLD WORLD.

Bismarck Defends the Anti-Socialist Bill Before the Reichstag.

A War Between England and Russia Probable Over the Afghan Question.

GERMANY.

THE REICHSTAG REASSEMBLES—REMODELING THE BUDGET.

BERLIN, October 9.—The reassembling of the Reichstag took place to-day. Frankenstein read the declaration on behalf of the Centre Catholics, that although they recognize the dangers of the Socialist agitation, they do not consider the pending bill the proper means of combatting it. Therefore the Centre will vote against the bill.

The Prussian Finance Minister has remodeled the budget, reducing the deficiency eleven million marks.

SPEECH OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

After a speech from Herr Sonneman, editor of the Frankfort *Taghlatt*, against the bill, Prince Bismarck addressed the house at length. He insinuated that Herr Sonneman's paper always harmonized with the French semi-official press. The Chancellor defended the institutions of Germany as compared with those of France, where, he said, the Communists were not tried by jury, but were shot by court martial. He admitted that workingmen's associations promoted the welfare of the laboring classes, when their action was confined to proper objects, but not when they sought to undermine the groundwork of State and society, and the rights of property. He was willing to examine any positive proposition of Social Democrats to ameliorate the condition of workingmen, but he was brought face to face with a single negation, of which the only principle was the upheaval of the half-educated masses, seeking to destroy all belief in God and attachment to family and the fatherland. The gospel of negation found refuge in Germany after the Commune was suppressed in Paris. Its work had been aided by the press, law and a mild penal code. No one believed that the sentence of death would ever be carried out, but Prince Bismarck was grateful to the Crown Prince for not allowing mercy to supersede justice. The machinations of Socialists were partly responsible for the commercial depression and lack of employment. The people should remember the series of crimes which resulted and culminated in attempts to assassinate a monarch, who, regardless of his crown and life, devoted his whole existence to the welfare of the people. Yet some persons refused to see any peril and denied the urgency of this bill. The Chancellor claimed his policy was free from any hidden tendency. He pursued a tangible object and he looked to both Conservative parties and to the National Liberals to pass the bill. He asked them to repose confidence in the Government, saying: "Are you more afraid of me than of Social Democrats? If so, another must take my place. I wish that the three parties which enable us to pass this bill should go hand in hand, forming a bulwark against all tempests to which the German Empire may be exposed."

The debate was adjourned until to-morrow.

THE EASTERN WAR CLOUD.

AN UNDERSTANDING EXISTING BETWEEN AFGHANISTAN AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, October 9.—A correspondent at Pera telegraphs that the Afghan Envoy has not urged the Sultan to conclude an alliance with Russia, but that the Russian officers from Central Asia declare an understanding exists between the Ameer of Afghanistan and Russia, and an Anglo-Russian war is certain.

GREAT MILITARY ACTIVITY IN INDIA.

The *Times* says: "Orders have been issued from the India office for all officers on furlough belonging to regiments in Scinde and Punjab, or whose corps have been detailed for Afghan expeditionary force, to rejoin their posts by the first steamer. Those absent on medical certificates are directed to present themselves for examination, and should their health permit, they will be pushed on to the front.

TURKEY.

RUSSIA INVITES THE PORTE TO NOMINATE A GOVERNOR FOR ROUMELIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 9.—The Russians contest the competence of the commissioners appointed for the organization of Eastern Roumelia to invite the Porte to nominate a Governor for that province. The Russian Charge D'Affaires has informed the Porte that 4,000 wagons with Christian refugees are following the retiring Russians towards Adrianople, and he has requested the Porte to send a commission and detachment of troops to reassure the population.

Two English leaders of the Rhodope insurrection, have been driven away by the insurgents, on a suspicion of their having come to an understanding with the Russians, and it is feared that their dismissal will be followed by outbreak, anarchy and brigandage.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FIVE Wesleyan missionaries were murdered and eaten by bush natives near the Malicola coast, New Zealand. Eighty of the tribe were killed by the traders and coast natives in retaliation.

IT is feared an accident has befallen the Eddystone light house during the storm now raging, as no light is visible at Plymouth. The foundations of the light house were recently reported becoming unsafe.

OHIO'S MITE.

The Democracy Gain Three Congressmen.

Greenback Vote Drawn Mostly from the Democrats.

The Majority on the State Ticket not Likely to Exceed 7,000.

ELEVEN DEMOCRATS AND NINE REPUBLICANS ELECTED TO CONGRESS.
[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

CINCINNATI, October 9.—The reports from Columbus to-night indicate the election of 11 Congressmen on the Democratic ticket as follows:

Third District—John A. McMahon over Emanuel Schultz, R.

Fifth—Benjamin Lefevre over Harrison Wilson, R.

Sixth—William D. Hill over J. L. Rice, R.

Seventh—Frank Hurd over James B. Luckey, R.

Eighth—E. B. Finley over Charles Foster, R.

Ninth—George L. Converse over Lorenzo English, R.

Tenth—Thomas Ewing over V. B. Horton, R.

Eleventh—H. L. Dickey over W. W. McKnight, R.

Thirteenth—A. J. Warner over N. H. Van Vorhes, R.

Fourteenth—Gilson Atherton over Isaac Morton, R.

Fifteenth—George W. Geddes over G. A. Jones, R.

HAMILTON COUNTY RESULTS.

The returns in Hamilton county are in and show the election of the entire Republican ticket, with the exception perhaps of one Judge and one Justice of the Peace. Benjamin Butterworth's majority in the First district over Milton Sayler is 1,066. Sayler's majority at the last election was 669. Sayler has made some soft money declarations of late that seem to have hurt him, and it is claimed by his friends that money was sent from Democrats in the East, who were jealous of his growing prominence in Congress, to defeat him.

The majority of Young, Republican, in Banning's old district, the Second, over Goss is 1,080.

THE GENERAL FEELING ON BOTH SIDES is that the money question was the true cause of the defeat of the Democrats; that the thinking people of the party were unwilling to endorse principles which, it was claimed, would lead again to the financial terrors of the past few years. There is also an impression that this election seriously hurts Thurman, and especially since his avowal in favor of soft money. It is said that had he remained true to his old principles he would have stood far better with the party and people of the country.

REPUBLICAN CLAIMS.

The Republicans claim the State by 15,000, but the majority will probably not be more than 10,000. They claim the election of nine Congressmen, as follows:

First District—Benj. Butterworth over Milton Sayler, Dem.

Second—Thomas L. Young over L. W. Goss, Dem.

Fourth—J. W. Keefer over W. V. Marquis, Dem.

Twelfth—H. S. Neal over James K. Emmett, Dem.

Sixteenth—Wm. A. McKindley over Aquila Wiley, Dem.

Seventeenth—James Monroe over Lewis Miller, Dem.

Eighteenth—J. F. Updegraff over D. T. Lawson, Dem.

Nineteenth—James A. Garfield over J. C. Hubbard, Dem.

Twentieth—Ames Townsend over Joseph M. Poe, Dem.

These claims, like those of the Democrats, are well founded and will probably prove correct. Of those elected Keifer, Neal, McKinley, Monroe, Garfield and Townsend, Republicans, and McMahon, Finley, Ewing and Dickey are members of the present Congress. The Greenback vote was pretty heavy in the central and northern part of the State, drawing mostly from Democrats. In Hamilton county the Greenback vote was only about three hundred. Figures from the State at large come in slowly. Republicans claim gains in seventy counties.

O. P. A.

(By Associated Press.)

SUCCESSFUL CONGRESSMEN.

COLUMBUS, October 9.—The following are the Congressmen elected: Butterworth, Young, MacMahon, Keifer, Lefever, Hill, Hurd, Finley, Converse, Ewing, Dickey, Neal, Atherton, Geddes, McKinley, Monroe, Updegraff, Garfield and Townsend. The result in the Thirteenth district is in doubt. Republicans claim the election of VanVoorhees, while the Democrats claim Warner. There are 10 Democrats and 9 Republicans elected certain. Republicans claim the State by from 8,000 to 10,000, while the Democrats concede only 5,000.

HAMILTON COUNTY COMPLETE.

CINCINNATI, October 9.—Reliable returns for Hamilton county, complete, give Barnes (Rep.) for Secretary of State 1,641 over Paige (Dem.) Butterworth (Rep.) for Congress in the First district, 1,066 majority over Sayler (Dem.) Young for Congress in the Second district, 1,080 over Goss (Dem.) An error in the count of the latter vote was discovered and corrected this morning.

OTHER COUNTIES.

CLEVELAND, October 9.—Full returns from Cuyahoga county gives Barnes, 12,817; Paige, 8,346; Roy, 5,659; Robinson, (Prohibitionist) 695. For Congress: Townsend, 13,684; Poe, 7,276; Shove, (National) 5,035; Doan, (Prohibitionist) 2,077.

ASHLAND, October 8.—Ashland county, official, gives Paige, 2,802; Barnes, 2,330; Hume, 2,804; White, 2,301; Field, 2,804; Paul, 2,303; Kenny for Judge, 2,746; Olds, 2,270; Wiley for Congress, 2,701; McKenley, 2,400.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

CINCINNATI, October 9.—The *Enquirer* charges the result in the city to fraud, corruption and terrorizing the timid by Deputy United States Marshals, and the defection of a portion of the Irish vote. It concedes the State by from five to ten thousand majority, and claims eleven of the twenty Congressional districts, not counting Goss in the Second.

The *Gazette* claims Young is elected over Goss in the Second district, and says there has been an error in the counting. It says it is the victory of honest money, and good faith in public and private contracts, over a scheme of false and slippery money, which many thought would carry them into office and the party that adopted it.

THE CONGRESIONAL TICKET.

CINCINNATI, October 10, 3 A. M.—The Ohio delegation in the next Congress will probably stand as follows:

First district—Butterworth, Republican.
Second—Young, Republican.
Third—McMahon, Democrat.
Fourth—Keifer, Republican.
Fifth—LeFever, Democrat.
Sixth—Hill, Democrat.
Seventh—Hurd, Democrat.
Eighth—Finley, Democrat.
Ninth—Converse, Democrat.
Tenth—Ewing, Democrat.
Eleventh—Dickey, Democrat.
Twelfth—Neal, Republican.
Thirteenth—Warner, Democrat.
Fourteenth—Atherton, Democrat.
Fifteenth—Geddes, Democrat.
Sixteenth—McKelvy, Republican.
Seventeenth—Monroe, Republican.
Eighteenth—Updegraff, Republican.
Nineteenth—Garfield, Republican.
Twentieth—Townsend, Republican.

EDENBURG'S RALLY.

Great Outpouring of the People to the Democratic Mass Meeting.

The Crowds Enthusiastic—A Big Procession—Capital Speeches—Gov. Curtin Fails to Arrive.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

EDENBURG, October 7.—The political demonstration to-day was the largest and most enthusiastic of any so far held in the oil regions. The people turned out *en masse* and literally poured into the town from the surrounding country, commencing to arrive early in the day. Large delegations arrived from Ashland, Fryburg, Salem, Beaver, Elk City, Shippenville and other points.

At Parker's Landing, a band boarded the regular train. At Foxburg, all the passengers from the main line trains alighted and boarded the train on the narrow gauge for this place. At every point at which the train stopped, cheering crowds got on and more enthusiastic delegations could not be seen anywhere.

THE PROCESSION.

Upon the arrival of the delegations a procession headed by four bands of music formed at the depot, marched up Railroad street where it was joined by Ashland delegation, and marched down Main to State street, where it was joined by the Salem and Beaver delegations. It then moved down State to School street, where it was joined by the Shippenville and Elk City delegations. The procession then moved across to Pennsylvania avenue, up Penn avenue to Main, up Main to Church street to the grand stand.

THE MEETING.

The meeting was organized by placing W. W. Mason, a brother of the Greenback candidate for Governor in the chair. Mr. Mason said:

We are about entering on a campaign the like of which was never seen in a State before. Believing that the Democratic party is the only one to save the country, it behooves us to roll up twenty thousand majority for Andrew H. Dill. Sirs, you have heard that the Democratic party was dead. But I tell you, when that time arrives, if ever it does arrive, it will be the end of civil liberty in the United States.

He then introduced Senator Yerkes of Bucks county, who made an argument based on Dill's record in the Senate on oil questions. His speech was a very fine effort and was listened to by the immense audience with close attention.

Great disappointment was felt at the non-appearance of Gov. Curtin, who failed to make railroad connections. J. C.

PHILADELPHIA FRAUDS.

Forty Thousand Illegal Republicans—818 Names Cut Off in One Day.

How the Camerons Plan to Carry the Legislature.

[Philadelphia Times of Tuesday.]

The first stagger was made in the Courts yesterday to purge the fraudulent assessment of voters in this city, and some of the figures are startling enough. In the Twenty second division of the First ward, 149 names were stricken off—25 because of removals and 124 because wrongfully put there—and the entire return of voters was but 174. When 149 out of 174 names are fictitious or fraudulent, what will the harvest be in a city of 140,000 legal voters? In the Fourteenth division of the same ward, 44 were stricken off and in the First division 66. In the Tenth ward, 44 were stricken from the First division; 38 from the Fourth; 39 from the Sixth; 29 from the Tenth; 39 from the Eleventh; 38 from the Sixteenth, and 34 from the Nineteenth. The total of the day's work footed up 508 names stricken off because improperly put on the lists, and 308 stricken off as removals, making 818 in all. There are not less than 40,000 names improperly on the lists, and we hope to see the frauds fully exposed before the purging process is finished.

JACK KEHOE.

The Power of the Condemned Murderer Over the State Ring.

The Harrisburg *Patriot*, discussing the members of the State ring and Jack Kehoe, says: "And well may they fear his confession. Well may they tremble at the thought of the terrible disclosures he is able to make. The condemned felon holds their fate in his hands, and they dare not permit his execution. But like men gambling with death and bargaining with the devil for the best cards, they are even now staking their chances of success in the election on a corrupt compact with men who were formerly Kehoe's tools, and who are still under his influence. In return for their support at the election Kehoe is to escape capital punishment. His death warrant may be signed. If hard pressed by public opinion the ring may consent that the day for his execution shall be fixed, but the day will be subsequent to the election, and after the returns are in he will be reprieved. Jack Kehoe was not born to be hanged by order of either John F. Hartranft or Henry M. Hoyt."

IOWA'S VICTORY.

The Banner State Breaks the Radical Yoke.

Congress not to Receive an Unbroken Delegation.

Two Greenback Democrats, Weaver and Gillette, Elected.

The Majority on the State Ticket Reduced One-third from the Vote of 1875.

A GREAT VICTORY.
[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

BURLINGTON, October 9.—The Banner State revolts. Two Congressmen and many Judges were elected. The majorities on the State ticket are not one-third as great as the same offices in 1876. Union did it. Hats off. Horses are running. Hold your hats and let 'em run now. Save your country and State.

EDWARD CAMPBELL, JR.

[By Associated Press.]

GLORIOUS NEWS—A GAIN OF TWO DEMOCRATS FOR CONGRESS.

CHICAGO, October 10.—12:40 A. M.—Following are the latest returns from the Iowa elections: 110 towns and 14 counties give Hull, Republican, for Secretary of State, 11,911 majority; 18 towns and 4 counties in the 7th district give Cummings, Republican, for Congress, 484 majority; 9 towns and 5 counties in the 8th district give Sapp, Republican, for Congress, 3,367 majority; 39 towns and 8 counties in the 9th district give Carpenter, Republican, for Congress, 4,403 majority.

Six towns in the First district give McCoid, Rep., for Congress 773 majority. Twenty-seven towns and one county in Second district give Price, Rep., 1,742 majority over Brennan, Dem. Fifty towns in the Fifth district give Clarke, Rep., for Congress 1,111 majority.

GILLETE, GREENBACK DEMOCRAT FOR CONGRESS ELECTED.

Eighteen towns and one county in the Seventh district give Gillete, Greenback Democrat, for Congress 134 majority. Nine towns and two counties in the Eighth district, give Sapp, Republican, for Congress 1,492 majority over Keatley, Democrat. Thirty-nine towns and two counties in the Ninth district give Carpenter, Republican, for Congress 1,702 majority.

WHAT REPUBLICANS CLAIM.

BURLINGTON, October 9.—The following are the majorities reported from the counties named, compared with the vote of last year: In the First district, Des Moines county gives 450 Republican majority on the State ticket, a gain of 300. Henry county gives a Republican majority on the State ticket of 439, a Republican gain of 266. McCord, Republican, has 768 plurality over Hobbs, Democrat, for Congress. Louisa county gives the State ticket 500 Republican majority, a Republican gain of 200. McCord has 600 plurality. Washington county gives the State ticket 159 Republican majority, a Republican gain of 109. McCord has 700 plurality.

In the Second district, Clinton county gives the Fusion State ticket 250 majority, an opposition gain of 100. Jones county gives the State ticket 800 Republican majority, a Republican gain of 200. Price, Republican, for Congress, 1,200 majority over Brannen, Democrat.

In the Fourth district, Black Hawk county gives the State ticket 800 Republican majority, a Republican gain of 817. Beering, Republican, for Congress, has 700 majority. Cero Gordo county gives the State ticket 500 Republican majority, a Republican gain of 50. Beering has a majority of 500. Chickasaw county gives the State ticket 1,400 Fusion majority, an opposition gain of 375. Beering, Republican, for Congress has a majority of 300. Hardin county gives the State ticket 610 Republican majority, a Republican gain of 210. Beering, Republican, has 680 majority. Mitchell county gives the State ticket 800 Republican majority, an opposition gain of 96. Beering, Republican, has a plurality of 900. Wright county gives the State ticket 481 Republican majority, a Republican gain of 465. Beering has 408 majority.

In the Fifth district, Benton county gives the Republican State ticket 608 majority, a Republican gain of 904. Clark, Republican, for Congress, has 635 majority. Poweshick county gives the Republican State ticket 600 majority, a Republican gain of 102. Clark, Republican, for Congress has 700 majority. Tuma county gives the Republican State ticket 400 majority, a Republican gain of 76. Clarke has 400 majority.

WEAVER, DEMOCRATIC GREENBAKER FOR CONGRESS.

In the Sixth district, Jasper county, gives the Fusion State ticket 39 majority, a Republican gain of 424. Weaver, Greenback for Congress, has 45 majority. Appanos county gives Weaver 500 majority Davis county gives Weaver 650 majority. Muhaska county gives the Republican State ticket 150 majority, a Republican gain of 720. Samson, Republican for Congress, has 150 majority. Marion county gives Sampson 233 majority. Wapella county gives Sampson 73 majority.

POLITICS IN OILDOM.

A Rousing Democratic Meeting at Bradford.

Speeches of Ex-Senator Peale and Hon. George A. Jenks.

Arguments that the Oil Producers Appreciate.

[Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.]

BRADFORD, PA., October 5.—A rousing Democratic meeting was held in the Adelphi theatre at this place last evening. The floor and gallery were packed with oil producers, business men and others interested in the welfare of the oil industry. The speakers were State Senator Peale of Lock Haven, and Hon. Geo. A. Jenks of Brookville. The former is an oil producer, and was one of the champions of the Free Pipe and Anti-Discrimination bills before the Senate last winter. The latter it is known was the choice of a portion of the oil regions for the Gubernatorial nomination before the Pittsburgh convention. The audience listened with a keen ear to the claims of the Democratic party as set forth by the speakers, and manifested its approval by frequent and hearty applause.

SENATOR PEALE'S SPEECH.

The first speaker was Senator Peale. After recounting his experience as an oil producer, and alluding to the support by Democratic members of the several measures for the oil regions before the last Legislature, he read the subjoined letter, which has been sent to candidates for Legislative honors by the Producers Union:

GENERAL COUNCIL,
PETROLEUM PRODUCERS' UNION,
TITUSVILLE, September 23, 1878.

DEAR SIR—In view of the wrongs imposed upon the citizens of the Commonwealth by transportation companies, and by the authority of the resolution passed by this General Council, you being a candidate for legislative honors, are respectfully requested to place your signature to the interrogations below, and return them to me as soon as possible.

Respectfully,
[Signed] A. M. PERRIN,
Chairman Committee on Elective Franchises.

First—Will you, if elected, use your best efforts and the might of your influence to secure a thorough and exhaustive investigation of the charges against railroad officials, and other parties of conspiracy and discrimination, and if guilty of any offense against the laws, bring the offenders, so far as you can assist therein, to trial and punishment? Will you also use your power and influence to secure the passage of such additional laws as may be found necessary to compel fair, honest and equal dealing on the part of railroad corporations, and enforce the performance of their duty as common carriers.

Second—Will you, if elected, use all your power and influence to secure such legislation as shall put in full force and execution measures ensuring equality of rates and facilities, and protecting the rights of all shippers doing business over railroad, canals and other transportation companies, as contemplated and embraced in Sections 3 and 7, of Article 17th of the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

Third—Will you, if elected, give your support to the passage of a free pipe bill for the State of Pennsylvania?

To the above interrogatories I answer in the affirmative.

[Here follows space for signature.]

As the Democratic candidates for Governor and Lieutenat Governor had done more effective service than placing their signatures to a paper, the speaker wanted to return the question in the same spirit as to what oil producers proposed to do for Senators Dill and Fertig who had so ably battled for the enactment of a Free Pipe and Anti Discrimination bill. When Senator Peale asked his auditors if he should say to Mr. Dill on his return that the people of the oil regions sent him no encouragement for his services, there was a chorus of negatives from all parts of the house. Mr. Dill's brother, the speaker said, had been sent to him to urge him to oppose the Free Pipe bill while it was pending, because his support might injure him as a candidate for Governor. But in his manly reply Senator Dill said: "The measure was just, and he would rather be right than Governor." Oil men could not be indifferent to the support of Mr. Dill, the speaker said. In the Senate, from his position, Mr. Dill had brought more character, ability and experience on the floor for the measures of the oil region than all the other members together. If earnest work, privately and publicly done was not evidence of sincerity, no stronger could be given.

BAD CONDUCT AND FALSE PROMISES.

The Republican party's conduct and promises were spoken of. While the legislation for the relief of the oil region was pending, Robert W. Mackey, Collector Rutan of Pittsburgh, and M. S. Quay, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, were all in Harrisburg working zealously for their defeat Senator Stone as Lieutenant Governor, the speaker said, would be powerless, a mere fixture. If an investigation was to be instituted before Senator Dunkle as Secretary of Internal Affairs, it would come into the hands of one of the most gliant enemies of the oil region, and give him power to strike them. Senator Peale said it was recognized that the people of the oil region held the balance of power in this contest, and could say who shall be Governor. Knowing its faithlessness and frequent broken promises to the great interests of the Northwest, the Republican party had created an office in Philadelphia with the enormous fees of from $10,000 to $50,000 a year. For this office in Philadelphia they had selected one of their most experienced machine men from Beaver county. With the great power a designing man can secure, and the immense salary, they expect to checkmate the vote of the Northwest.

In concluding, the speaker said the people of the East were looking with anxious and confident hearts to the oil regions. They were expecting not only a solid, but an immense vote for Dill and Fertig, the champions of their rights. If such a thing were done, the people of the oil country would win almost every Democratic member of the Legislature to their cause. However, if they saw that the oil people repaid their friends with ingratitude, he could not assure the sympathy and support of Democratic members.

EX-CONGRESSMAN JENKS.

As Hon. George A. Jenks stepped forward, after an introduction, he was very enthusiastically applauded.

Mr. Jenks, in that earnest and concise manner of his, said he wanted to address them as business men on subjects of business. His address, which was brief, consisted more of a legal argument than a political speech. He defined the power creating, and the purposes of corporations; their rights, wrongs and remedies, likewise those of the public. He counseled the people of the oil regions to assert their manhood and demand their rights. They are possessed of a power through the ballot-box which will relieve them of their burdens if used judiciously.

At the conclusion of the speeches, another round of inspiring cheers were given for the State Democratic candidates. After the meeting Senator Peale and Mr. Jenks were called upon and conferred with a large circle of producers and business men. A tremendous meeting is anticipated next Monday evening. The speakers on that occasion are to be Hon. Andrew H. Dill and Congressman Clymer. F. V.

PROGRESS OF THE EPIDEMIC.

The Fever is Slowly Abating in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 9.—Rain has fallen at intervals all day. The weather is still threatening. The Board of Health officially report 28 deaths during the past 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock to-night, 24 from yellow fever. Undertakers report 17 additional deaths from yellow fever occuring outside the corporation line. Ten horses and buggies for use of the Howard physicians arrived to-day from Louisville,

AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, October 9.—Deaths, 42; cases reported, 143. Total, deaths, 3,303; cases, 10,929.

IN OTHER LOCALITIES.

MEMPHIS, October 9.—Dr. W. J. Bascancy, the physician who was sent to Decatur, Ala., telegraphs that the condition of affairs in that city is very disheartening. Forty-eight cases of fever have developed there. President Langshaff of the Howard Association has telegraphed to Augusta, Ga., for four physicians.

BATON ROUGE, October 9.—New cases, 35; deaths, 5. Since the fever begun eight cases and three deaths have occurred in the Penitentiary.

CANTON, October 9.—There were six new cases and five deaths. The fever is abating in the town. There are five or six critical cases to-day. It is rainiug slowly and there are hopes of an early frost.

GRAND JUNCTION, TENN., October 9.—Four new cases and one death occurred during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 P. M.

WEST VIRGINIA.

A Unanimous Democratic Congressional Delegation.

Wilson, Martin and Kenna Re-Elected to Congress.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WHEELING, October 9.—2 A. M.—Scattering returns from various counties in the State indicate the election to Congress of Wilson, Dem., in the First district; Martin, Dem., in the Second, and Kenna, Dem., in the Third.

R.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

A SOLID DEMOCRATIC VICTORY ON CONGRESSMEN.

WHEELING, October 8.—The returns received are scattering. The tickets are badly scratched and the counting tedious, and will not be completed until after daylight. Figures ascertained assure a solid Democratic victory in each of the three Congressional districts. Wilson, Martin and Kenna, all the present representatives, will be returned to Congress by good majorities. The National vote is light except in the Third district, and there it does not materially affect the Democratic majority.

[By Associated Press.]

WHEELING, W. VA., October 8.—Election returns are coming in very slowly. The vote in this district, the First, is close. Scattering returns show Hubbard, Republican, gains largely on Wilson, Democrat, but the result cannot be determined to-night.

In the Second district, Martin, Democrat, is re-elected to Congress over Burr, Republican.

In the Third district Kenna is probably re-elected over Walker, Greenbacker. There was no Republican nomination in that district.

Very full vote polled in this city and more scratching of tickets than ever before known. Result will not be known until to-morrow. The Republicans claim a small majority in this county for Hubbard. Greenback vote small.

Hayes's Title.

However varied may be opinions concerning the validity of Hayes' title to the Presidency, there is not a question in the minds of either Democrats or Republicans upon one important point, viz: the unquestionable right of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines to the title of the Standard Remedies of the age. Listen to the voice of the sovereign people.

NEW ORLEANS, *June 10th, 1878.*

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Your Pleasant Purgative Pellets seem to be particularly adapted to the wants of the people in this warm climate, where bilious affections are particularly prevalent. I regard them as the best cathartic I have ever tried. Yours truly,

JOHN C. HENDERSON.

BOSTON, *Mass., May 14th, 1878.*

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Your Golden Medical Discovery has cured my boy of a fever sore of two years' standing. Please accept our gratitude. Yours truly,

HENRY WHITING.

Farmers Should Stop at the Fifth Avenue Hotel

if they want the comfort of a good home. 131 and 133 Liberty street, foot of Fifth avenue.

A Word to Farmers.

No farmer can carry on his vocation successfully without good and serviceable agricultural implements, no matter what his other advantages may be. Messrs. A. B. Smith & Co., of 41 Federal street, Allegheny, an old and reliable firm, have gained a wide reputation as taking the lead in having on hand a stock of implements that for variety and quality is not surpassed by any other house. A farmer can here obtain any class and quantity of implements he may desire at prices that will please him, as they have been reduced by the firm to the lowest possible figures. The firm also pay special attention to repairing not only implements of their own manufacture but of all makes. This is also a great advantage to farmers as they are thus saved the expense and trouble of sending their implements at a great distance. All orders invariably receive prompt attention.

Horses Receive the Best of Attention

at the boarding and sale stables of Frank McCoy & Bro., adjoining their hotel, 131 and 133 Liberty street.

Visit the Crowded Offices

of Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue, and you will be convinced of the popularity of his painless method of extracting teeth.

DIED.

GEOGHEGAN.—On Monday night, October 7th, 1878, at 12 o'clock, CORNELIUS GEOGHEGAN in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

LORENZ—On Wednesday morning, October 9, 1878, SIDNEY H., youngest daughter of the late Frederick Lorenz.

ARMSTRONG—On Wednesday, October 2, 1878, at 11:15 P. M., ROBERT D. ARMSTRONG, of Armstrong Brothers & Co.

SEIB—On Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, BERTHA VERONA, only daughter of C. Louis and Ada Maria Seib, aged four years and twenty-eight days.

O'CONNELL—On Friday morning at 8 o'clock, THOS. O'CONNELL, aged forty-three years.

GALLAGHER—October 4, 1878, at 427 Fifth street, corner Chestnut alley, South Side, in the fifty-seventh year of her age, ELIZABETH FISHER, wife of John Gallagher.

SPRATT—On Saturday afternoon, October 5 1878 at 2:25, THOMAS ANDREW, son of Thos and [illegible] Spratt, aged five years, seven months and seventeen days.

[illegible]—On Friday evening, October 4, 1878, at half past 10 o'clock CORA BELL WILSON, daughter of John R. and Mary E. Wilson, aged two years, one months and eleven days.

GRAHAM — WILLIAM J. GRAHAM, grainer, aged thirty three years.

O'HANLON—Of diphtheria, on Monday morning, October 7, 1878, at 3 o'clock, ANNIE, youngest daughter of Joseph and Sosanna O'Hanlon, aged four years and three months.

DAHLEM—On Sunday morning, October 6, 1878, at 1 o'clock, MRS. MARGARET DAHLEM, aged fifty-three years, three months and eight days.

GRAHAM—On Sunday, October 5, 1878, at noon, W. J. GRAHAM, in his thirty-third year.

HALL.—On Sunday morning, October 5, 1878, at 7:20 o'clock, WILLIAM HALL, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

SUTCH—On Sunday morning, October 6, 1878, at 6 o'clock, JIMMIE, younge t son of John and the late Annie M. Sutch, aged one year, four months and sixteen days.

THE LAST DAY.

Closing Exercises of the Exposition—15,000 People in Attendance.

The Big Show a Success Financially and Otherwise.

Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather fully 15,000 people visited the Exposition on Saturday, of whom not less than 10,000 witnessed the closing exercises. That the Exposition was a success may be judged when it is stated that the turnstiles show that over 200,000 people were in attendance, and the receipts aggregated about $37,000, about $12,000 more than last year, when the turnstiles showed 151,000 admissions. The day when Mr. Hayes and Gov. Hartranft were present shows the largest attendance, about 23,000 people having been present. Dr. Carver's archery class formed one of the principal features on Saturday afternoon. There were eight entries. Miss Lillie Baker of Dayton, Ohio, took the first prize, a gold medal, and Miss Mamie Bailey of Allegheny, the second, a silver medal. A leather medal was presented to Mrs. J. E. B. Dalzell for having made the lowest score. While the ladies were shooting a gentleman named Dill was struck on the cheek with an arrow, receiving an ugly cut. Towards evening crowds began pouring into the building, and when President Miller at ten o'clock introduced Judge Kirkpatrick to make a speech and formally declare the Exposition of 1878 at an end, an immense throng surrounded the speaker His address was brief and listened to with great interest. The Judge announced by authority that the Exposition was a grand success financially and in every particular. The speaker retired amid great applause, and after an hour spent in promenading, the vast audience began to vacate the building. Much credit is due the Board of Managers: A. Filson Dalzell, the Business Manager; Fred A. Parke, the Superintendent, and Secretary Patterson for their energy in presenting to the people of Western Pennsylvania such a fine exhibit. The success they have met with is well deserved.

Death of Miss Stafford.

Sister Victoria (Miss Annie Stafford), a native of Pittsburgh, died on Saturday at Holly Springs of the dreadful scourge, yellow fever. She had been taken down in the early stages of the epidemic and rallied through but a relapse carried her away Miss Stafford was a sister of Mary Stafford, well known in this city as a leader in works of charity. Her brother is the well known coal pilot John Stafford. Miss Annie Stafford took the habit of the Sisters to which she belonged some years ago, and has lost her life in that quiet devotion to her fellow creatures which she deemed the best service to her God.

Franklin Savings Bank.

On Saturday the creditors of the Franklin Savings Bank of Allegheny, held a meeting at the office of Register Shafer. The stockholders made a proposition to pay dollar for dollar in payments of one, two and three years, and to put the assets of the bank in the hands of a trustee. The creditors appointed a committee of ten, of which Mr. A. J. Pentecost is chairman, to meet the stockholders to-morrow at their bank to examine into matters and report on the following Monday.

THE SONG OF THE TRAMP.

[From the Utica Observer.]

Yes, I am a happy old tramp,
Just look at these rags and this hat,
The pious folks call me a scamp,
You'll notice I'm rugged and fat.
For on pie,
And on cake,
Pudding hot,
Juicy steak,
Four meals a day,
And nothing to pay,
What can I want better than that?

Just over the hill on the left,
The boys have a roarin' old camp;
A barrel of beer in a barn,
We call it the Hotel de Tramp.
Every night,
After dark,
We unite
In a lark,
And the farmers all say
They don't believe hay
Mixes well with a kerosene lamp.

A granger once offered us work,
You jest ought to heard the boys shout;
The joke was too good to be kept,
And that night we cleaned the cove out.
No good tramp,
Of degree,
Will exchange
Liberty
For the laborers' chains;
While the latter wears
We sworn whether in jail or out.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples and all blood diseases yield to its wonderful influence. "Parker's Blood is the grandest of all medicines."—J. C. Brooks, Painesville, O. "It cured my son of Scrofula."—J. C. Brooks, Painesville, O. "It cured me of Salt Rheum."—A. J. Smethurst, Editor Reporter, Lambertville, N. J. "It cured my son of Scrofula."—Jos. S. Hilbert, Pa. Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.

CHEAPEST PLACE IN TOWN
TO BUY BREECH LOADING, DOUBLE AND SINGLE BARREL
Shot Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Pistols.
Ammunition, Gun Materials and Sportsmens' Goods in general. Guns, revolvers, &c., repaired. Guns for hire at
J. H. JOHNSTON,
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
169 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECond-hand Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches diameter and from 10 to 26 feet double flues and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 13 Water street.
ap4:dAW R. MUNROE.

FOR SALE—TICKETS FROM PITTSburgh to Liverpool, $37; from Pittsburgh to Liverpool and return, $70. Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland, $4 85 one pound sterling; large amounts at lower rates. Collections made and a general foreign steamship and exchange business transacted.
MAX SCHAMBERG,
131 Smithfield Street.

PROF. SCHEM'S HISTORY OF
THE WAR IN THE EAST,
Or the conflict between Russia and Turkey, is the LIVE book for LIVE Agents. Has 700 octavo pages, 100 Engravings of Battles, Fortresses, Generals, &c., &c. Price, $3.00. Terms unequaled. Agents Wanted. H. S. GOODSPEED & Co., New York, or Cincinnati, Ohio.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POND'S EXTRACT.

THE GREAT
PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATORY DISEASES AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism. No other known preparation has ever performed such wonderful cures of this distressing disease in its various forms. Sufferers who have tried everything else without relief, can rely upon being entirely cured by using Pond's Extract.

Neuralgia. All neuralgic pains of the head, stomach or bowels, are speedily cured by the free use of the Extract. No other medicine will cure as quickly.

Hemorrhages. For staunching bleeding, either external or internal, it is always reliable, and is used by Physicians of all schools with a certainty of success. For bleeding of the lungs it is invaluable. Our Nasal and Female Syringes and Inhalers are material aids in cases of internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Used as a gargle and also applied externally as directed, in the early stages of the disease it will surely control and cure them. Do not delay trying it on appearance of first symptoms of these dangerous diseases.

Catarrh. The Extract is the only specific for this prevalent and distressing complaint; quickly relieves cold in the head, &c. Our Nasal Syringe is of essential service in these cases.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. The most obstinate cases are healed and cured with astonishing rapidity.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying the heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache, and Faceache. It is a panacea, and when used according to directions its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed.

For Broken Breast Sore Nipples, Agne in Breast. The Extract is cleanly and efficacious, and mothers who have once used it will never be without it.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the Extract is used. The pamphlet which accompanies each bottle gives full directions how it should be applied. Any one can use it without fear of harm.

CAUTION.

POND'S EXTRACT Has been imitated. The genuine article has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass, and Company's trade mark on surrounding wrapper. It is never sold in bulk. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Take no other preparation, however much you may be pressed.

Prices, 50c., $1.00, and $1 75.

PREPARED ONLY BY
POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
New York and London.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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Fleming Bros of Pittsburgh, Pa., are the proprietors of the genuine
DR. C. McLANE'S
Liver Pills & Vermifuge.
Buyers should always look for their signature as above; it is on every box or vial of the genuine. The market is full of imitations of the name McLANE, spelled differently, but having same pronunciation.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court at No. 165 September Term, 1878, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Samuel Norman, deceased, will on the 22d DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1878, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., on the premises, sell all the following described real estate, viz:

LOT NO. 1. All the following described lots or pieces of land situate in the borough of Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, being Lots Nos. 72 and 73 in Brackenridge plan of said borough, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a corner on Vance and Adams streets; thence northwardly along said Adams street 99 feet to the division line between lots Nos. 71 and 72; thence westwardly along said division line 83 feet to a corner; thence in a southwardly direction dividing said lots Nos. 72 and 73 in equal parts 99 feet to said Vance street; thence eastwardly along said Vance street 83 feet to the place of beginning, the interest of said decedent in said lots Nos. 72 and 73, on which is erected a one-story frame dwelling house.

LOT NO. 2. All those two lots or pieces of land situate in West Tarentum, said county and State, and being lots Nos. 98 and 98 in the recorded plan of West Tarentum, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point in the centre of West alley and corner of First street, and running thence along First street 100 feet to line of lot No. 100; thence along line of lot No. 100 southwardly 120 feet to Alley No. 2; thence along said Alley No. 2 westwardly 102 feet to West alley; thence along said West alley to the place of beginning.

LOT NO. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in West Tarentum, said county and State, and numbered 85 in the plan of West Tarentum, as recorded in Plan Book, vol. 5, pages 210 and 211. Bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post on the division line between lots Nos 85 and 87 on Railroad street, thence in a northwardly direction along said division line 167 feet to alley No. 1; thence westwardly along said alley 40 feet to the division line between lots Nos. 83 and 85; thence in a southwardly direction along said division line 164 feet to said Railroad street; thence in an eastwardly direction along said Railroad street 40 feet to the place of beginning.

LOT NO. 4. All the following described lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Tarentum, Allegheny county and State of Pennsylvania, marked and numbered in Brackenridge plan of said borough as No. 54, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a corner on the division line between said Nos. 54 and 55 on Ferry street; thence southwardly along said Ferry street 49 feet 6 inches to division line between lots Nos. 53 and 54 thence eastwardly along said division line 165 feet to Boyd street; thence northwardly along said Boyd street 49 feet 6 inches to the division line between lots Nos. 54 and 55; thence westwardly along said division line 165 feet to said Ferry street at the place of beginning, on which is erected 1 one-story and a half frame dwelling house, and one story frame dwelling house.

Terms of sale to be one-half cash, to be paid on or before the delivery of the deed, the balance in one year, with interest from date of sale, secured by tight bond and mortgage on the premises.

R. S. P. McCALL,
Administrator.
ROBB & FITZSIMMONS, Attorneys,
No. 89 Grant street, Pittsburgh Pa.
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WORSTED AND WOOLEN
Knitting Yarns!
Unsurpassed in Quality and Brilliancy of Colors. Shetland, Saxony and Germantown Wools. Cashmere, Andalusia and German Worsted Knitting Yarn.
Berlin, Persian, Fairy Zephyrs.
Zephyr Worsted in bulk, 16 ounces to the pound, in quantities.
New Fringes, Ruching, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Notions and Embroideries, just received.
The Best Shirt in the World,
Guaranteed to outwear TWO SHIRTS made the old way. Prices reduced to $1 00 and $1 25 for best quality. Can be worn for a week without break or wrinkle. It is a curiosity. Call and see it.
As the machines are now running by steam, we can give extra value, and orders for our Superior 50 and 75c Shirt, made the old way, will be filled promptly. New Shapes and Styles in Ties, Collars and Cuffs.
Bargains in Soiled Goods—less than half price.
J. D. CARLISLE,
37 FIFTH AVENUE

Stammering Cured!
Address, G. WALTER DALE,
CURRY INSTITUTE,
Cor. Sixth Street and Penn Avenue,
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in case of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 26 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs. A cure guaranteed or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 26 years standing in this city, having cured over 20,000 cases.
Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

CORPORATION NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that "The Pine Creek and Wexford Turnpike and Plank Road Company" will make application on the 10TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1878, to the Governor for a charter of incorporation, under the laws of Pennsylvania, by the above name authorizing them to construct and maintain a plank road from the north end of Pittsburgh over Pine Creek, in McCandless township, to a point where the Wallace road intersects with the old Perrysville and Zelimople road in Pine township, all in the county of Allegheny, Pa. Charter perpetual. Capital stock, $9,000. PETER IVORY,
Acting Secretary.
SEPTEMBER 17, 1878. se21:30w

ELECTION NOTICE — THE Stockholders of the Allegheny and Perrysville Plank Road Company will meet at the hotel of William Keown, in Ross township, on MONDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock M., to elect a Board of Managers of said Company for the ensuing year. N. B.—The present Board of Directors will please meet at same place on said day at 10 o'clock, A. M., &c. PETER IVORY,
Secretary.
oc4:ltooc12 W3t

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,
No. 302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Cures warranted. Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.
Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD DISEASES perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; and his long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. The establishment is central and retired, and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for STAMP. Medicine sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 only.
MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonderful laws of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUNT'S REMEDY The Great Kidney Medicine is not a new compound; it has been before the public 9 years and used by all classes. HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs. Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, and Incontinence and Retention of Urine. HUNT'S REMEDY encourages sleep, creates an appetite, braces up the system, and renewed health is the result. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side, Back, or Loins, General Debility, Female Diseases, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys and all Complaints of the Urinary Organs. HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and meets a want never before furnished to the public, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it. HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared EXPRESSLY for the above diseases, and has never been known to fail.
One trial will convince you.
Send for pamphlet to
WM. E. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR, PROVIDENCE, R. I.
HUNT'S REMEDY
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RELIABLE TREATMENT FOR ALL STAGES OF Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in after years, which produce some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cowardice, confusion, constipation, despondency, confirmation of society, loss of memory, loss of manly and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical pamphlet relating to peculiar diseases with many useful receipts for domestic use, sent to any address for 50 cents. This pamphlet should be read by all old and young, married or single. All communications confidential. Address
GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
82 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.
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KNOW THYSELF By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION. Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most eminent and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.
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HEAL THYSELF

PRESCRIPTION FREE. FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W Sixth St., Cincinnati, O. dell:d&Wly

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE—THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

Before Taking. After Taking.
An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.
Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
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Sold in Pittsburgh by all responsible druggists, Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Agents, who will supply dealers at proprietors' prices.
jul4:d&Wly

$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free.
Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St. Louis, Mo. nov13:1y W

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OLD TIME PRICES OUTDONE!—First Grand Arrival of BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS for this season at
C. D. SIMEN'S.
Children's Heeled Shoes, 4 to 7, 65c.
Children's Heavy Silver Tip Shoes, 7 to 11, 65c.
Children's Grain Silver Tip Shoes, 7 to 11, 75c.
Children's Grain and Morocco Button Shoes, 7 to 10, $1 00.
Misses' Heavy Seamless Shoes, 12 to 2, 85c.
Misses' Side Seam Lace Shoes, 12 to 2, $1 00.
Misses' Grain Lace Shoes, 11 to 2, 85c and $1.
Misses' Grain and Morocco Button Shoes, 11 to 2, $1 25.
Misses' Grain Side Lace Shoes, 11 to 2, $1 25.
Ladies' Kid and Heavy Morocco Slippers, 3 to 7, 75c.
Ladies' Heavy Seamless Shoes, 3 to 8, 85c.
Ladies' Turkey Morocco Walking Shoes, 3 to 7, $1 00.
Ladies' Grain Shoes, 3 to 8, $1 00.
Ladies' Oil Grain Sewed Shoes, 3 to 7, $1 25.
Ladies' Morocco Button Shoes, 3 to 7, $1 50.
Ladies' Lasting Grain Foxed Shoes, 3 to 7, $1.
Ladies' Lasting Grain and Kid Foxed Shoes, 2½ to 7, $1 25.
Ladies' Best Morocco Foxed Shoes, 2½ to 7, $1 50.
Ladies' Lasting Kid Foxed Buttons, $1 75 and $2 00.
Ladies' Best Kid Side Lace Shoes, $1 75 to $2.
Ladies' Best Kid and Morocco Button Shoes, $1 75 to $2 00.
Children's Red Top Copper Toe Boots, 7 to 10, $1 00.
Youths' Heavy Sole Kip Shoes, 11 to 13, 75c.
Youths' Red Top Copper Toe Boots, 10 to 13 $1 25.
Youths' Genuine Kip Boots, 11 to 13, $1 35.
Boys' Heavy Sole Kip Shoes, 1 to 5, $1 00.
Boys' Heavy Sole Boots, 1 to 5, $1 50.
Boys' Genuine Kip Boots, 1 to 5, $1 75.
Men's Heavy Sole Brogans, $1 00 and $1 25.
Men's Heavy Sole Gaiters, $1 25 and $1 50.
Men's Heavy Sole Buckle Shoes, 6 to 11, $1 50.
Men's Sewed Box Toe Buckle Shoes, 6 to 10, $1 75.
Men's Hob Nail and Miner's Shoes, 6 to 11, $1 45.
Men's Best English Nailed Shoes, 6 to 11, $1 65.
Men's Good Working Boots, 6 to 11, $1 85.
Men's Genuine Heavy Sole Kip Boots, $2 25.
Farmers' Heavy Sole Kip Boots, 6 to 11, $2 50.
Men's Genuine Calf Boots, 6 to 10, $2 50.
Men's Genuine Heavy Calf Top Sole Boots, $2 75.
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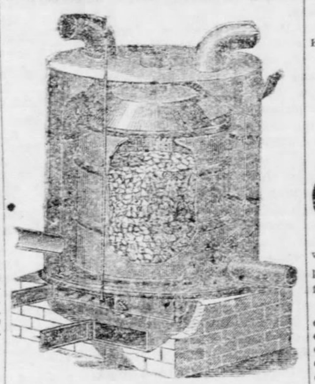
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This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a capital of $1 000 000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:
CAPITAL PRIZE, $100,000
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
LIST OF PRIZES.

1	Capital Prize	$100,000
1	Capital Prize	10,000
1	Capital Prize	5,000
2	Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5	Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20	Prizes of 500	10,000
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1878.
The Weekly Post.
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THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST for 1878 will maintain its reputation as the Largest, Cheapest and Best Family and Political Journal published in the Union. Eight pages and fifty-six columns in each number; printed with clear type on the best of paper.

LEADING FEATURES.
POLITICAL—THE WEEKLY POST will maintain the fundamental principles of Democracy and give to the Democratic organization and candidates a hearty and unflinching support, as the best and in fact only way to secure reform in government and the maintenance of the rights of the people and the States. Hereafter the history of the country promises to be the history of the Democratic party but a brief time will elapse and the control of the Federal and State governments in all their branches will pass into its hands. THE POST will be a faithful guardian and defender of the honor and integrity of the party in power, as it has been a champion of its principles in the long years of adversity and defeat.
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Is one of the best daily publications in Pittsburgh, and is the only Democratic daily published in Western Pennsylvania. It is a live paper and contains all the latest news from every quarter of the globe.

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If you are suffering from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer, for
HOP BITTERS WILL CURE YOU.
If you are simply ailing; if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why, HOP BITTERS WILL GIVE YOU NEW LIFE.
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HOP BITTERS WILL RESTORE YOU.
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HOP BITTERS WILL STRENGTHEN YOU.
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Try Hop Cough Cure & Pain Relief.
For sale by all Druggists, and JOS. FLEMING, GEO. A. KELLY & CO. and HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale.
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Boots and Shoes
At prices never before heard.
Children's Shoes, 2 to 5, 40c up.
Children's Shoes, 4 to 7, 65c up.
Children's Shoes, 7 to 12, 75c up.
Children's silver-tip Shoes, 7 to 12, 75c up.
Children's Button Shoes, 7 to 10, $1 00 up.
Misses' Peb. Gr. Lace Shoes, 11 to 2, $1 00.
Misses' Peb. Gr. Button Shoes, 11 to 2, $1 25.
Ladies' Peb. Gr. Lace Shoes, 3 to 8, $1 00.
Ladies' Peb. Gr. Fox Gaiters, 3 to 8, $1 00.
Ladies' Peb. Gr. Button Shoes, 3 to 7, $1 50.
Ladies' Peb. Gr. Congress Shoes, 3 to 8 $1 50.
Youths' Gen. Kip Shoes, 11 to 13, $1 25.
Boys' Gen. Kip Shoes, 1 to 5, $1 00.
Childrens' Red-top boots, 7 to 10, 90c.
Youths' Red-top boots, 11 to 13, $1 25.
Boys' Red-top boots, 7 to 5, $1 50.
Men's Working Boots, 6 to 11, $1 00.
Men's B Calf Congress, 5 to 10, $1 25.
Men's Working Boots, 6 to 11, $1 75.
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And largest stock of all kinds of Boots and Shoes ever brought to Pittsburgh, at prices that defy competition. Call and be convinced, at
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25 STYLES OF CARDS, 10c, or 10 Best Chromos, 10c, with name. Samples 3c. J. B. HUESTED, Nassau, N. Y.
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MEDICAL.

FROM THE
HON. THURLOW WEED,
Indorsing Dr. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies, After using them for several years.
NEW YORK, January 4, 1877.
DEAR SIR:—Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at first, but, after experiencing their efficacy, with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relief cannot be better described than it is by its name. We apply the liniment frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the promised "Relief." Truly yours,
(Signed) THURLOW WEED.
DR. RADWAY.

R. R. R.
DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
FEVER AND AGUE,
CURED AND PREVENTED
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA,
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING,
RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Bowel Complaints.
Looseness, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S
Ready Relief
CURES THE WORST PAINS IN
From One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's
Ready Relief
IS A
CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE
Only Pain Remedy
That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
In from One to Twenty Minutes,
No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer,
Radway's Ready Relief
WILL
AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold, Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites.
The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heart burn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S

SAVED FROM AN ANGRY MOB.

An Attempt to Lynch a Negro in Ansonia, in Connecticut.

The Shocking Outroge that Crazed the People.

On Thursday last a negro named Freeman, recently discharged from the Connecticut State prison where he had been serving out a sentence for rape, committed a fearful outrage on a young girl of eight years of age, named Jennie McCrindle, near the town of Ansonia. Her life is despaired of. Freeman was arrested on Thursday night and locked up in the calaboose of the town. This is what ensued on Friday morning.

There came a crowd of workmen from the Farrel Foundry and Machine Company, where the father of the girl was employed headed by one Dave Sweden, a burly fellow, who demanded that Freeman should be taken from his cell and hanged. This demand met with favor from the crowd, and in chorus they cried out, "Hang him!" "Hang him!"

Grand Juror Sullivan, one of the custodians of the keys of the lockup, was in the crowd. His presence was discovered, and in the twinkling of an eye he was knocked down by a terrific blow on the right side of the head, which rendered him insensible. His pockets were rifled, the keys taken, and led by Dave Sweden, the mob made a charge on the prison. The door was thrown open and the negro dragged out into the street. A heavy rope that one of the party had was thrown about the neck of the poor devil, and one end of the loop was held by one of the mob, who sat astride his back. The negro yelled at the top of his voice for an instant, but a blow across the mouth with a club stopped that noise. Then, with the most unearthly cries, the crowd started, some fifty men or more having hold of the rope and dragged the negro, who made a pair of runners out of his elbows and knees, through the muddy, and, for a short distance, absolutely filthy streets. The men and a few women who followed this singular procession cried at the top of their voices, "Hang him!" "Hang him!" The prostrate but perfectly quiet negro was subjected to blows from sticks and stones and to kicks until he was beaten almost to a jelly, and the blood ran off his face in streams from the lacerations about his neck and head.

As the crowd started to draw him across the bridge to Colburn's hill, a rough-looking fellow shouted, "Hang him, hang him," and the crowd halted. The long end of the rope was thrown over the rail, and the mob were about to swing the negro over the side of the bridge, when Dave Sweden cried out, "Don't do it here. Take him up on the hill, where he lives, and hang the d—d whelp there." So Freeman was started again across the bridge, and that cry of Sweden's probably saved the negro's life. The crowd, hooting and yelling like madmen, drew the apparently doomed man over the bridge, going on a run, only stopping when the steep hill leading to Colburn's was reached. While going up the hill the noose, which Freeman had kept over his chin, had slipped down, and as it began to "choke off his wind," he, for the first time since his horrible ride began, cried out and fell over, apparently lifeless. While lying like a corpse, Deputy Sheriff Whippie and Wm. Clarke came on the ground. The former got in front of the crowd and ordered them to stop their attempt to lynch a man who had not been found guilty of any crime. The mob laughed, jeered and hooted. The Sheriff than demanded in the name of the State of Connecticut the surrender of the prisoner. At this moment Mr. Clark drew a revolver from his pocket, stood across the form of the prostrate man, and said:

"If any one of you lays a hand on him I'll let daylight through you," and his looks showed that he meant it. The crowd fell back, and Clark, turning to Officer Daniel J. Hayes, said, 'Hayes, cut that rope.'"

Hayes, thinking to please the crowd, refused to do it, and pulled Clark to one side, but not until the mob had decided to let the prisoner go into the hands of the Sheriff. A wagon that was passing was pressed into the service, and the bleeding, filthy-looking object was picked up, wrapped in blankets, and taken to the Birmingham station house. There he remained until the excitement had somewhat abated, and then he was taken to the New Haven jail for safe keeping. As the team which took him away left the jail, Col. W. B. Wooster asked for a handkerchief to bind up the negro's lacerated forehead. Then the crowd began again crying, "Hang him!" "Don't give him anything but rope!" and with these and similar cries ringing in the prisoner's ears, the wagon started. On arriving at New Haven it was found that the negro was badly cut all over his body, had his right shoulder dislocated, and received other internal injuries, which, in conjunction with the fact that he was frightened almost to death, may and probably will result fatally.

The McCrindle girl was so badly injured by the assault on her that the doctors fear she cannot recover.

SENATOR THURMAN.

Health Improving—His Confidence in a Democratic Victory.

COLUMBUS, O., October 3.—Your correspondent called to see Senator Thurman to-night at his old family residence on High street. The Senator was found in bed, attended by Mrs. Thurman. "A pretty sick man," as he said, "though not dangerously so." His attack is a billious fever, contracted, as he believes, from the malaria that infects some districts where he has spoken. He felt it coming on more than a week ago, but instead of laying up for repairs, he resolutely kept on making speeches every day, and sometimes twice a day, in accordance with the appointments made by the Executive Committee. He had made a special effort to speak at Bellaire, having prepared in his mind, as he says, the best speech that he was to make this year for that occasion. He had only spoken twenty minutes, however, when attacked with sudden illness, and was obliged to be carried away from the stand to the hotel, and next day was brought home with a high fever. It will be impossible for him to fill any of his appointments between now and election day, the doctor having forbidden him leaving the room until the disease is broken up.

Senator Thurman, in a brief conversation upon the outlook in Ohio, said he thought there was no doubt of a Democratic triumph in this State, and the election of a clear majority in the Congressional delegation. "If the Republicans haven't a big pile of money to shovel into the State at the last moment," said he, "and thus carry the elections by fraud and corruption, when they can not by fair means, I am sure a magnificent victory awaits us. At any rate, I am confident of success."

HOW IT FEELS.

The Terrible Sufferings of a Tarred and Feathered Man.

[Truckee (Nevada) Republican.]

W. J. Jones, who was tarred and feathered by Reno people and then sent out of town on the westward bound train, was in a pitiable condition when he reached Truckee. We saw the victim on the overland train. He was in a truly a pitiable condition. Coal gas or tar had been used and used freely. This substance blisters like a mustard plaster. The cuticle will peel off of Mr. Jones just as if he had been boiled. His hair and a wound on his head were filled with tar. The hair stuck out in all directions, or at least a mass of tar stuck out. The sockets of his eyes were full of solid tar, which seemed to have been poured into them and allowed to cool. His whiskers seemed a large mass of tar. His face, neck, and, we are told, his entire body had a thick coating. The vigilantes kindly clothed him before putting him on the train. The sight might have been ludicrous, if it had not been agonizing. The train was nearly three hours in reaching Truckee. The pain endured by the poor fellow was excruciating. Sightless, helpless, coated with a horrid, odoriferous substance, he sat silently with his head bowed over. Occasionally his fingers would grasp spasmodically at the air. Sometimes his body would twitch nervously, as if from the pain he endured. Arriving at Tuckee two colored men were put to work to remove the tar. It was an hour before Dr. Goss was called and the linseed oil which he prescribed obtained. Everybody who saw the poor wretch pitied him. The very men who performed the deed would have pitied him. His suffering were extreme. His eyes were fairly burning up. No one ever heard before of putting tar on a man's face and in his eyes. For six hours two men worked faithfully neutralizing the tar and removing it from his body. We saw him this morning. His eyes were terribly inflamed. It is doubtful if he ever recovers his sight. It is feared the eye balls have been burned and blistered and forever destroyed.—

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

EX GOV. WALKER of Virginia, is on the stump in the Eastern counties for the Democracy.

THE Democratic Conferees of the Twelfth Congressional district met at Pittston on Friday. Colonel H. B. Wright was nominated for Congress by acclamation.

THE Republicans of the Fayette and Greene Senatorial district have nominated J. P. Teagard of Waynesburg. The Greenbackers have nominated H. M. McKahan also of Waynesburg.

THE Democratic Senatorial Conferees in session at Williamsport to nominate a Senator for the Fourteenth district, in place of Senator Allen, after 170 ballots have adjourned to meet at Danville, October 9.

WHEN in Carlisle the other morning, Senator Dill heard the familiar peal of the old college bell calling to chapel. He joined the students in the service, but would not make a speech when shouted for.

THE Democratic Conference at Stroudsburg on Wednesday nominated Mr. Allen Craig of Carbon, for Senator by acclamation. The district is Monroe, Pike and Carbon, and Mr. Craig will be elected by a large majority.

HON. ANDREW. G. CURTIN will speak to the people at Titusville on Tuesday next, October 8, at Oil City on the 9th, and in Franklin on Friday, October 11. Hon. Harman Yerkes will also speak at the same time and places.

THE Greenback Congressional Conference for the Eighteenth district was held at Patterson, Juniata county, on Monday last. John Dougherty, Esq., of Mount Union, was nominated as the Greenback candidate for Congress.

THE Republicans of the Fayette, Greene and Westmoreland Congressional district have nominated S. M. Baily of Uniontown, and the Greenbackers Col. A. S. McFarland of Westmoreland. Morgan Wise of Greene, is the Democratic candidate.

THE Franklin conferees have withdrawn from the protracted Democratic Judicial Conference and formally nominated ex-Judge F. M. Kimmell as the candidate, while Fulton adheres to Smith. If the split continues Judge Rowe, Rep., will be elected.

THERE is trouble about a Democratic Congressional nomination in the Eleventh district, composed of part of Luzerne, Carbon, Monroe, Montour, Pike and Columbia. The name of ex-Senator Buckalew is urged on the conferees as a happy way out of the difficulty.

THE Democratic conferees of the Sixteenth Senatorial District, are in session at Williamsport. The following are the candidates first balloted for: Lycoming, Jno. Piatt; Sullivan, George D. Jackson; Columbia, E. J. McHenry; Montour, Thomas Chalfant. The nomination is said to lie between McHenry and Jackson.

THE twin Democratic Conferences in the Eleventh Congressional district have adjourned—the regular or anti-Klotz body to meet at Scranton on the 14th instant and the Klotz party to meet at Hazleton on the 15th. It's the old complaint—too much Democratic majority and too many statesmen. Ex-Senator Buckalew is recommended in this district as a candidate.

IT is now settled that Congressman Bridges will take a free-lance fight for a re-election to Congress against Mr. Bachman of Bucks, the regular Democratic nominee. It is expected that he will concentrate the Republicans, the Nationals and some dissatisfied Democrats. In 1876 the district gave Bridges, then running as a regular Democrat, 7,858 majority, and last fall gave Noyes 6,996 majority over Hart. Bachman will be elected.

C. S. MCCORMICK of Lock Haven, wanted to be the Democratic candate for Judge, and in convention received two votes, against an overwhelming majority for Hon. C. A. Mayer, who has served the people of that section very acceptably. McCormick now demonstrates his merits as a Democrat by becoming an independent candidate for judge, and will be defeated at the popular election even more disastrously than he was beaten in the convention of his late party.

MAJOR COX of Governor Hartranft's staff, has not yet abandoned his fight for the Philadelphia Postoffice. He knows that he stands no chance while Snowden desires to remain. It was first proposed to put Snowden in the Philadelphia Mint, but Governor Pollock could not be disposed of. It is now proposed to put Snowden in Dr. Linderman's place as Director of the Mint. Cox, who is very strongly backed and is, beside, a personal friend of the President, has written to Washington that this programme ought to be carried out.

THEY have a lawyer, a doctor and a preacher as rival candidates for Congress in the Sixteenth district. Congressman Mitchell, after writing a declination, then hesitating over it and finally recalling it, has concluded to try the race for re-election, and he has been nominated. The Democrats have nominated Dr. Smith, a neighbor of Mitchell's, in Tioga, and the Nationals have harnessed Rev. Mr. Davis of Lycoming, to make their battle. The Greenback fever pervades the district, and it is difficult to say into which party it cuts the most. In 1876 the district voted on Congressman as follows:

Mitchell, Rep.	13,575
White, Dem	12,097
Davis, Green.	1,317

In 1877, Hart, Rep., had 7,005 in the district; Noyes, Dem., 6,779, and Wright, Green., 3,104.

NEW YORK.

The East River Bridge Nearing Its Completion.

O'Leary the Victor in the Walking Match and Hughes 93 Miles Behind.

THE WIND UP OF THE WALKING MATCH.

NEW YORK, October 6.—Last evening not less than six thousand persons were inside the building to see the close of the O'Leary-Hughes match. A sprinkling of women were there, lining the edge of the tier of boxes. Both the men were to be seen. O'Leary, fresh as ever, was still at work upon that eternal pace of his, which by this time had removed the champion belt far beyond poor Hughes; and Hughes, more resplendent than ever, was walking probably for the sake of those who had come to see him. He could hardly have felt like walking, and his look of increased contentment showed that he had given up his obstinate thought of winning the match. The placards in front of the markers' stand at ten o'clock read: "O'Leary, 397; Hughes, 310." Still Hughes was walking with spirit, it was not nearly so painful to look at him as it had been on Friday evening. Occasionally he ran. Used up as he was, he could not resist the spirit which music and applause sent into his legs, in a greater degree than they do into any other legs that have ever been heard of: but the moment that the applause and the music stopped that moment stopped Hughes. In his parti-colored garb, drawn up with rheumatism, and the stiffness of over walking, and hopping along like a wizard who had been compelled to tred on hot irons. The spectators half laughed and half cheered him when he passed. Seemingly he received the cheers and rejected the laughter, for his face shone with pleasure. O'Leary meantime went on, and received constantly plaudits that were unmixed. His 375th mile he had completed in a total lapse of time of 130 hours, 27 minutes and 45 seconds; his 380th mile was done in 134 hours, 32 minutes, 6 seconds; his 385th, in 135 hours, 39 minutes, 2 seconds, and his 390th in 136 hours, 36 minutes, 48 seconds. Hughes completed his 365th mile in 133 hours, 50 minutes, 34 seconds; his 370th mile was completed only a few minutes before ten o'clock, and at its conclusion he again quitted the track at ten o'clock.

While Hughes was off O'Leary was stopped and presented with a handsome gold medal. There was a little speech and O'Leary answered. He said that he would have made better time on this walk, but he had had nothing to incite him to it. Had he had a better competitor he would have made more miles, but from the start he was convinced it was a walk-over. He would have been much better satisfied, and so would his friends, if his competitor had shown better powers of endurance and better speed, though he didn't wish to say anything against Hughes. He only wished that there only man in Europe ever put him to the top of his speed (Vaughn, of London,) had been here, and then he would have walked. In five minutes O'Leary was again on his way, the medal, supported on a broad blue ribbon, suspended on his breast.

Up to the moment of the closing of the match Hughes did not recover. O'Leary went alone. The narrow path, less than a foot in breadth, which his feet had beaten on the extreme inner edge of his track, he continued to beat a little firmer until the watches of the time-keepers ran close upon eleven o'clock. The band played numerous lively tunes until upon the very stroke of the closing hour, while men mounted upon the benches and the applause amounted to uproar. It changed all of a sudden into "almost persuaded." So that lugubrious music, as the clocks struck eleven, O'Leary finished his walk. He had made 403 miles in 142 hours; and as the throng closed in upon the track and the champion was whisked out of sight, Hughes in his cabin lay fast asleep, oblivious of the champion belt, and of all the pain and worry that his vain pursuit of it had incurred.

THE GREAT BRIDGE.

The last wire of the last cable of the East River bridge was run over yesterday afternoon, and the completion of this part of the work was greeted with the flinging out of flags and loud cheers by the workmen on the anchorages. Six millions eight hundred thousand pounds of wire now hang between the towers and the anchorages, and about twenty-four thousand wires are bound in the twenty-six strands that form the four great cables. The estimate of Engineer Roebling was that it would take no less than two and a half or three years to make the main cables, but the workmen have been so expert that the whole process of cable making has not lasted two years. The air surrounding all other suspension bridges in this country is twenty fold less in rusting power than the salt air of this vicinity. Therefore, to protect the cables, they must be constantly wrapped with charcoal, iron wire bound about them with the precision of thread about a spool, and then this interior must be saturated with oil thick enough to produce on drying a viscid gum, and then painted with a thick coat of white lead. This preparation will be moisture proof. This week the last two strands will be lowered into position, and then the twelve strands of each cable now swinging loose will be brought about the seven cables already bound together as a core, and put into wooden squeezers, to be held for wrapping,

POLITICAL AFFAIRS ARE LIVELY

in this city and vicinity. Sunset Cox made a speech in his own favor last night. He reviewed his course in Congress, and discussed the labor question. He denounced monopolies and banks, and said in 1880 these matters would be in the Democratic platform, and "their advocates, whether you call them labor men, Greenbackers or Democrats, are bound to sweep the country." He referred to the fisheries award, told how he voted against the appropriation until "it was lugged in by Hewitt, who is more of a British Congressman than American." He proposed an income tax of one per cent. on $2,000, and ten per cent. on $10,000. "That will fetch 'em," said he. He was much better received than was the venerable Fernando Wood, whose constituents do not seem to appreciate his hard work all alone in investigating the customs business.

A STABBING AFFRAY IN A CHURCH.

The worshippers at eight o'clock mass this morning, in St. Francis Xavier's Church, West Sixteenth street, was startled by seeing a man approach a woman in one of the centre pews and plunge a large knife into her body without a moment's warning. The would-be-assassin then fled from the church, followed by about one hundred of the congregation. He was at length arrested. The woman was meanwhile taken to the hospital and found to be suffering from a severe and deep cut in the abdomen. Her name is Mary Logan, laundress of the Hoffman House. The prisoner's name is John Carpenter, aged forty-three, living at the corner of Grand and Clinton streets. Carpenter, who has been separated from his wife for some time went to church this morning, knowing her to be an attendant there, intending to kill her, but being half drunk mistook Mrs. Logan for his wife and plunged the knife into her.

Gov. Hampton and Rice.

Gov. Rice of Massachusetts, don't like Gov. Hampton's letter on the Kimpton case, and has replied in an angry note, concluding as follows:

Your Excellency's letter requires no argument in reply. It is sufficient to say that it contains statements to mislead the public where the facts are unknown. Its language and untimely publication are offensive and unjustifiable and I decline to accept it or permit it to be placed upon the files of the executive department of this Commonwealth. It is herewith returned.

Gov. Rice gave the first offense in assuring Gov. Hampton of fraudulent pretences in endeavoring to secure the rendition of the indicted criminal Kimpton. The New York *Post* views the questions at issue as follows:

As to the merits of the quarrel there can scarcely be two opinions. The course of Governor Rice in refusing to surrender Kimpton upon a regularly made requisition *was in plain violation of the mandate of the Constitution of the United States* and the reason alleged for it was *insulting* to the Governor of South Carolina and to the State over which he presides. Here was the first fault. Governor Hampton ought to have replied with proper dignity, preserving his temper and leaving the task of rebuking the wrong in the hands of the country. In failing to do this, in losing his temper and retorting as he did, he, in his turn, put himself in the wrong; and now Governor Rice has made the mess as unsavory as may be by writing a childishly querulous letter in reply.

CATHOLIC STANDARD SLANDER.

Its Absurdity and False Character Exposed.

Delaney, the Radical Trader in Molly Maguire Pardons.

[Philadelphia Times of Saturday.]

* * * Had the *Standard* exercised the ordinary care that is presumed to obtain in editorial discussion in prominent religious journals, it would have saved itself from a most humiliating exposure of its folly, and saved the religious organization for which it assumes to speak, from an enforced defense of itself at the cost of its organ. The Know-Nothing party was organized in 1854, and like the bee, was biggest when it was born. It flourished for a year, languished through another year, and died before it had completed the third year of its existence. It unsettled parties in 1854, was comparatively unfelt in 1855; in 1856 it maintained a feeble existence in particular places, and thereafter was unknown as a factor in our politics. An open American party, by which religious proscription was discarded, came into the field in 1860, with Bell and Everett as national candidates, but Know-Nothingism was then dead and buried in the dishonor it merited.

Andrew H. Dill, who is so flippantly accused by the *Standard* as a Know-Nothing leader, was born in 1836; was just eighteen years old when Know-Nothingism was called into existence, and was not of age until after the organization had perished. He was reared a whig, and when a boy, in Maryland, sympathized with the opposition to the Democracy, as did ninety-nine of every hundred of the Whigs of his day; and he may have made a boy's speeches if opportunity offered, but he could not have been a leader, or even a member of any organization that required voters for membership during the Know-Nothing crusade. His father is a Methodist minister, and he itinerated in Pennsylvania and Maryland. In 1853 and '54 he was on Middletown circuit, and in 1855 and '56 he was on Liberty circuit, Maryland, during which time his son, the present candidate for Governor, was in Dickinson College, Carlisle, having graduated there in 1855. What political pranks the college boy may have played either at Carlisle or on his visits to his migratory Maryland home, will not disturb the equilibrium of either political parties or religious denominations. If the *Standard* meant to be consistent in its accusations it should demand the deposition of Archbishop Wood, because when he was the age of Mr. Dill's Know-Nothing escapade, the Right Reverend was a Quaker by education and faith. Senator Dill never voted at all until 1860, having spent some time in the South after he became of age. His first vote was cast for Stephen A. Douglas for President, and from that time until now he has uniformly acted and voted with the Democratic party.

Mr. Delaney, the messenger of Governor Hartranft, who assumed to hawk the Hibernian Order about in open political market last year for delivery to the Republican party, and who has helped a dozen Mollie Maguires to the gibbet by ostentatiously trading in justice and promising immunity for crime as the price of political apostacy, has fashioned this mountain out of a molehill, and would have had it before the public long ago but for the fact that the Republican leaders knew it to be false in substance, and well understood that it would recoil upon them if they accepted it. Delaney has been at it for weeks, as was well known in political circles, and he has appealed to priest after priest from different sections of the State to give his campaign bubble a send off; but it seems to have been reserved for the *Standard* to perform the task that the politicians were too shrewd to accept for themselves. Beyond exposing the desperation and folly of a few trading and evidently despairing politicians, and the weakness that a church organ is capable of when shrewdly beset, the article of the *Standard* will be unfelt in the contest. There are thousands of both Protestants and Catholics who will keenly regret that a religious journal that is the accredited organ of a powerful denomination has been played upon by political desperadoes to thrust sectarian strife into a political struggle; but the promptness and positiveness with which all sectarian lines will resent the cupidity or ambition that would drag them into the partisan market places, must furnish a wholesome lesson to all who would thus degrade both Church and State.

CRIME IN OHIO.

A Woman Outraged by Tramps in Ravenna.

RAVENNA, O., October 5.—About half past six o'clock to-night, as Mrs. Mary McGrogan was returning home from town, she was seized and dragged a short distance from the sidewalk and horribly outraged by two roughs, thought to be tramps. Mrs. McGrogan was insensible when found about seven o'clock. The place where she was stopped was in the heart of the city and thickly populated. Officers are watching all the trains and hiding places, and, should the ruffians be caught, a lamp post may have an unusual decoration, as there is great excitement. Nobody will hardly dare to go out on the streets after darkness since this most horrible occurrence.

AQUATIC.

Siebert Defeats Barrett—Layberger-Clator Race—Morris vs. Plaisted.

The boat race between Andy Siebert of the Clipper Club, this city, and John Barrett of the Nail City Club, Wheeling, took place at Wheeling on Saturday, and was witnessed by a lage crowd of spectators. The race was one mile and a half down the river and back, for $200, and was won by the Pittsburgh man in 24 minutes 10 seconds, Barrett coming in about 100 yards behind.

The race between Nick Layberger of the McKee Club, this city, and Ed. Clator of Wheeling, takes place next Saturday on the Hulton course.

Eph Morris, who is now in the city, will it is said, accept the challenge of Plaisted to row a two mile race for $500 aside.

Never Return.

It is said that one out of every four real invalids who go to Denver, Col., to recover health, never return to the East or South except as a corpse. The undertakers, next to the hotel keepers, have the most profitable business. This excessive mortality may be prevented and patients saved and cured under the care of friends and loved ones at home, if they will but use Hop Bitters in time. This we know. See other column. 179

THE OLD WORLD.

A Movement to Settle Quarrel Between England and Ameer.

Proposed Measures of Relief for Depositors of the Broken Scotch Bank.

THE BANK FAILURE.

HOW BUSINESS WAS CONDUCTED—SEVERAL LARGE LOANS WORTHLESS.

LONDON, October 5.—It is rumored that Potter, one of the directors of the City of Glasgow Bank, and who was also a member of the firm of Potter, Wilson & Co., which failed when the bank closed its doors, had large advances from the broken bank. The Bank of Mona, a local branch of the City of Glasgow Bank, on the Isle of Man, held from a million and a half to a million and three-quarters of dollars of deposits—about all the spare money on the island—and many persons are left destitute.

The *Times* says there is reason to hope the deficit, which the shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank must meet, will not exceed $10,000,000.

The name of the Glasgow ship-building firm, which failed yesterday, is not yet made public. The liabilities, however, are placed at $60,000. Two, and possibly three other ship-building firms will fail.

With a view to afford relief to the depositors as soon as possible, a committee of the other Scotch banks is making arranements to pay ten shilling on the pound as soon as the banks have ascertained they will be safe in making an advance to that extent. The *Bullionist* announces the following as some of the advances made by the City of Glasgow Bank: To James Wright, $2,500,000; to Wm. Scott, $765,000; to J. Morton, $9,500,000; to Wm. Nicol & Co., of Bombay, and Fleming & Co., of Kurrachee, $6,000,000; to Lewis Potter, $900,000; to R. Salmond, $500,000; to W. Taylor, $856,000; to M. Buchanan & Co., $500,000.

TURKEY.

THE SULTAN DESIROUS OF INTRODUCING REFORMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 5.—In negotiations with England respecting reforms in Asia Minor, the Porte has manifested a desire to incorporate reforms in the scheme which shall be applicable to the whole Empire. Layard, British Ambassador, has opposed this course throughout. Diplomatists are waiting with great curiosity to see how the matter will be settled, because, from the Porte's decision, it will be possible to estimate the extent of England's future influence in Turkey. The hesitation of the Porte is chiefly due to England's disinclination to render pecuniary assistance. Layard, who has started on a visit to the British fleet, expects an early and favorable reply, as he has already received the Sultan's promise to that effect. The Sultan has also written to Queen Victoria declaring his intention to inaugurate English institutions in his dominions.

The Porte has sent a circular to the Powers requesting them to compel Austria to conform to the declarations of her plenipotentiaries at the Congress, and to stop the advance and excess of her troops pending the decision of the Powers. Unless this is done, the circular says, the Porte will consider Austria a violator of international law.

ENGLAND AND AFGHANISTAN.

EFFORTS MAKING TO AVERT A COLLISION.

LONDON, October 5.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says the Russian newspapers assert the British mission to Afghanistan was deliberately to provoke a quarrel, and thus afford a pretext for the occupation of Khyber Pass.

A Berlin dispatch says Bismarck, through the German ambassador at Constantinople, has been advised that the Sultan will endeavor to induce the Ameer of Afghanistan to receive the English mission.

Emperor William has entreated the Czar of Russia to prevent, if possible, any fresh embroilment.

The *Standard*, commenting on the Cabinet meeting held on Saturday says it seems likely the course will be adopted representing a compromise between extreme counsels and will consist of occupying and holding the mountain passes and possibly advancing to Candahar before Christmas in order that the army may be in readiness for further operations, but with the hope that the Ameer may in the meantime be compelled to submit. The *Standard* urges that even then England should not rest content with a mere apology, however abject, but should insist on solid guarantees.

A Bombay dispatch says it was intended to attack Ali Musjie on Monday. An Afghan army is proceeding to Koorum.

ARMIES IN MOTION.

A dispatch from Darjeeling says two hundred men of each regiment at Phesagar, and horse artillery with forty pounder batteries have gone to Jamrood. It is reported four Afghan regiments with six guns advanced to the mouth of the Khyber Pass. Many white and Sepoy regiments are hastening to the frontier. Commissariat arrangements cause grave complaints.

The *Times*, summarizing its Indian advices, comes to a conclusion relative to the probable course of operations similar to that in the *Standard's* article. It says it is not considered expedient to hazard an advance on Candahar at present unless an opportunity for a *coup de main* offers which is most improbable.

BERLIN, September 6.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says if the Ameer is beaten and his territory annexed by England, Russia will occupy Merv and Ebalkh in southern Turkestan, near the Afghan borders.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

LORD CHELMSFORD, formerly Lord Chancellor, is dead.

THE town of Kalaschin peacefully surrendered to the Montenegrins on Friday in accordance with the treaty of Berlin.

A DISPATCH from Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, says several rich gold fields have been discovered in South Africa.

THE Grand Orient of France (Free Masons) has sent Minister Noyes 1,000 francs for the fever stricken sufferers of the South.

FIELD MARSHAL VON MOLTKE of Germany, has tendered his resignation. The matter will be decided when the Emperor resumes control of the Government.

MIDHAT PASHA telegraphs from Canea, Crete, a denial of the statement he suggested that the British Government should secure the cession of Crete to Greece.

THE Metropolitan Board of Works, of London took possession on Saturday of Waterloo bridge and Hungerford bridge, the last toll bridges east of Lambeth.

THE Servian Government has received the Porte's reply to the request for the restoration of diplomatic relations. The reply is most amicable and desires a renewal of friendship.

AN imperial decree has been published accepting the resignation of the whole Hungarian ministry, but ordering them to continue the administration of affairs until the appointment of their successors.

BISMARCK has had a conference with the Crown Prince regarding the anti-Socialist bill which it is seriously feared will fail, as a majority of the Reichstag persistently refuse to yield on the question of limiting the duration of the law.

THE *Moniteur*, of France, has reason to believe Italy has made semi-official representations with a view to obtaining the Porte's assent to an arrangement by which, if the Egyptian administration becomes international, all the Mediterranean Powers not France and England alone, will have a share therein.

THE official report from Gen. Phillipovich says a large majority of Bosnians, including Mohammedans, welcome the crushing of the insurrection with unquestionably sincere assurances of devotion and loyalty to the Austrian Crown. The Emperor wrote personally to Gen. Phillipovich on the occasion of the occupation of Visegrad, again thanking the Commander-in-Chief for his vigorous action, and officers and men for their gallantry, and expressing the hope that the day commenced an era of peace, reconciliation and prosperity for the occupied Provinces.

POLITICAL.

The Good Work at Bakerstown and McKeesport.

Committee Work—Democratic Announcements.

The campaign has opened out now in earnest and the workers of all parties are "putting in their best licks." Last evening the Democratic City Committee held another meeting, P. Foley in the Chair, but nothing of public interest was done. The Committee will meet again on Thursday night.

A meeting of the City Committee and other representative Democrats, from that portion of the Fourth Legislative district between the revers, was held last evening at the house of Capt. John Hughes and was presided over by John Coyle, Chairman. C. C. Kelly and Joseph Watt were duly elected Secretaries. After an interchange of opinion and reception of reports from the various districts, which were received with much satisfaction, M. E. Howley, B. Burns and others entertained the meeting with brief and telling addresses after which, on motion, the same was adjourned.

GRAND RALLY AT BAKERSTOWN.

STIRRING SPEECHES BY MESSES. M'KENNA, GIBSON AND LONG.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Thursday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, Bakerstown. The hall was crowded with the yeomanry. John Sterling was called to the chair, and D. H. Hulburt and James Gordon were appointed Secretaries.

After introductory remarks by the Chairman congratulating the Democracy on the prospects, Charles F. McKenna, candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third district, was introduced to the audience, and spoke for upward of an hour on the issues of the campaign. Mr. McKenna reviewed the abuse of the power entrusted to the Republican party for the past fourteen years, characterizing in scathing terms the base surrender to the money power, exhibited by changing the law under which the 5-20 bonds, bought with depreciated greenbacks and made payable in greenbacks, were made payable in coin—then in gold coin. The Republican platform of the same year demanded that greenbacks be taken in payment of bonds, yet Grant's first act as President in 1869 was to repudiate his platform and sign the act making the bonds payable in coin. Somebody, the speaker said, made five hundred millions of dollars by this change of law, and somebody lost that amount. Who makes up the loss and who pockets the gain? With a Republican Congress, Senate and President, with full absolute sway, 2,600,000 acres of valuable land, intended for actual settlers, were voted to railroads, who now demand extortionate rates from actual settlers, native or emigrant.

The speaker denounced the oppressive and ruinous enforcement of the Resumption act and the hoarding of hundreds of millions of greenbacks by Sherman in spite of universal ruin and bankruptcy caused thereby daily, all of which had no effect upon the remorseless policy of the Republican Administration. He closed by a fervent appeal to stand by the old guns of the Democracy until the great wrong of the Electoral conspiracy was righted; until the corrupt and unscrupulous leaders of the Republican party were driven from power and honest men were put in their place, and predicted the advance army leading this great movement as about capturing Ohio on next Tuesday. The speaker's remarks were well received, and at the conclusion elicited three hearty cheers for the young candidate for Congress.

Colonel R. M. Gibson was the next speaker, and any effort to give a synopsis of his speech would prove to be a failure, so replete was it with telling points and exquisite humor. His masterly and powerful arguments exhibiting the folly of leaving the old party of Jefferson, now on the eve of success, to experiment on a third party, because of hard times brought about by Republican misrule, carried conviction to all who heard it.

At the conclusion of Colonel Gibson's speech, H. B. Long, candidate for Sheriff, was called on and responded by thanking the audience for the invitation and expressing the hope that the brief campaign would find every Democrat at his post in the approaching battle.

The meeting closed with cheers for the whole ticket, and that Richland, Pine, Marshall and Forward will give favorable returns on election day for the whole Democratic ticket was the expressed conviction of all present.

M'KEESPORT DEMOCRACY.

GOOD WORK OF THE DILL CLUB—EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION AND A BIG DEMOCRATIC VOTE PROMISED.

MCKEESPORT, October 2.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the "Dill Club" was held here last night, Jas. F. M[illen], Chairman, in the chair, and J. [illegible]ly Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by the Chair to be to hear reports from different committees, and to attend to the payment of taxes, etc. J. A. Skelly, Chairman of the Naturalization Committee, reported that his committee had made a thorough canvass of the different wards, and had procured some fifty names of persons who required their papers; had refused several applicants, as they were pronounced "Nationals," and his committee required each person to pledge themselves to vote the entire Democratic ticket. Some twenty persons were naturalized by him to day, Wednesday; the remainder goes down on Friday and Saturday. The reports show that an efficient organization exists, and the full Democratic ticket will be polled. Vigilance committees of the most zealous and earnest citizens have been appointed from the different wards, and no votes will be lost to the party through the managers of the club. R. P. Brashear, Treasurer, reported money coming in slowly, but said he would have enough to defray all debts incurred by the club. We notice at all our meetings the absence of many of our prominent (?) Democrats, but as they never do anything but talk and receive whatever honors the party has to offer, the club does not lose much from their absence. But after the election, however, if the Republicans should chance to win, they will doubtless say, "It was not properly managed, etc.," as is customary with such fault finders.

The Secretary said he had written to Chairman Speer and asked for Gov. Curtin to address a mass meeting on the last week of October, but had not received a reply up to this time. Considerable excitement prevails over the announcement in the *Paragon* of Dill being a "Know-Nothing," but considering the source from which the *Paragon* derived its information, no reliance is placed in it, but should it be true Mr. Dill may as well resign. But we assure the fellow who received the "Telegram from Harrisburg," that no consistent Democrat would, in any event, support the Corporation Attorney Mason for Governor. The meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for our candidate for Legislature, Major Finch. "A."

THE COUNTY CANVASS.

Caesarism at the Allegheny Court House.

Office Holders for Fifteen Years Still Playing to Perpetuate their Power.

The Republican Mutual Admiration Society, composed solely of men who nestle in snug places at amazingly large salaries, have held a series of meetings lately, and with a degree of unanimity unknown in other organizations, have mapped out the ground they propose to occupy and control for the next three years, and longer, unless ill winds and the "spirit of unrest," now stalking about, should baffle their well laid schemes. Their organization is known to the general public as the "Court House Ring," and no closer corporation ever opened up its books for business. Defeat never disturbs the even current of their dreams, and their desire for office is the sum total of their existence. We have an idea that the people have grown tired of cut and dried arrangements of this circular institution, and that the voters may know exactly what is in store for them and thus be forewarned, we submit the programme, and the gentle reader may cull, add and subtract at leisure, or coolly and peremptorily put his foot down on the whole business.

THE SHRIEVALTY.

Thomas H. Hunter was Recorder of the county for two terms, served three years as Clerk to the Prothonotary and three years as Chief Clerk to the Sheriff, thus making twelve years at the public teat, during which time many thousands of the taxpayers' money went down into his pockets as salary. Yet in the face of these facts he has the audacity to ask the vote of the people for him as Radical candidate for Sheriff, while his intentions are, if elected, to appoint as his Chief Clerk Prothonotary Kennedy, another member of the Ring, who will have served six years in his present office. He will not receive his appointment until his present term expires. Now the way to prevent this Cæsarism in the Sheriff's office is to vote for Henry M. Long, the Democratic candidate who has never held a political office, is a man of ability and undoubted honesty and integrity and a candidate in every way worthy of the people's confidence and their suffrage.

CONTROLLERSHIP.

George Alexander, the Republican candidate for Controller, is another member of this crowd of Court House Cæsars. He is at present Chief Clerk in the County Commissioners' office at a good fat salary, which he has annually thrust into his pockets for six years. Now it is urged Alexander is ineligible under the law to the office so acceptably filled by Henry Warner, but this legal obstacle will be nicely gotten over by the Judges declaring the office vacant at the expiration of Controller Warner's term and appointing Alexander to the position. The Radicals make the point that if Alexander is ineligible the candidate receiving the next highest vote will be declared Controller, but they well know that this is not true, the Supreme Court having already decided to the contrary on this same point. Alexander's opponent for Controller is Joseph H. Irwin of Allegheny City, a man of good, square, sound Democratic principles, but at the same time a man who will never let party interests, personal interests, or any other interests come between him and his sworn duties to his office.

CLERK OF COURTS.

Arch. H. Rowand is not properly a member of the Court House Ring, but is most earnestly striving to become one. His chances, however, are most indifferent to say the least. He is the Radical candidate for Clerk of Courts, with Maj. Robt. W. Lyon of Lawrenceville as his Democratic opponent. Republicans, Nationals and Democrats alike admit that Maj. Lyon is the coming man. His ability, his wide acquaintance and personal popularity far sur

GRAND RALLY.

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting in Allegheny City

Under the Auspices of the Allegheny Central Club.

Addresses by Malcolm Hay and Chas. F. McKenna, Esq.

The Democratic Central Club, of Allegheny, held a large and enthusiastic meeting at Excelsior Hall, corner Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny Monday evening. The meeting was called to order shortly before eight o'clock, and the following officers were unanimously elected:—

President—Malcolm Hay.

Vice Presidents—Hon. A. G. Cochran, Hon. John Swan, Charles P. Whiston, Andrew L. Robinson, James Stewart, George Roesh, Robert Means, Jacob Born, J. S. Miller, R. W. Cartwright, W. H. Cullers, P. J. Haggerty, Charles Eyster, George A. Kelly, Isidore Coblens, Daniel Boss, Dr. M. W. Wallace, Dr. James McCarrell, Jas. A. Bradley, Nathan Gossett, W. P. Shell, Jr., Samuel R. McCune, Charles Hawthorn, P. J. Jacobs, Samuel Hays, Capt. John Kerr, Bart Holler, Thomas Duffy, T. R. Tolley, Hugh Roney, George Kenan, Capt. Samuel Hawthorn.

Secretaries—Henry Hoehn, Victor Huth, William T. Farley, Al. Smith, James McElroy, John McIntyre, Jr., Charles T. Butts, Jos. Hofricher, George Geiss, Samuel Hays, Lawrence Lautner, Herman Kunkle.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Upon assuming the duties of the chair, Malcolm Hay, Esq., was greeted with loud applause. He commenced by stating that he did not expect to speak, and would, therefore, say but a few words. He thought such gatherings as the one before him were useful, as they brought out the truth and incited men to action. This campaign is a very important one. It is therefore essential that the enemy should be defeated. Just at this moment, when the Democratic party was entitled to assistance, the men who ought to have united with us are supporting men who will imperil us. These men have felt as well as Democrats how much the country needs a change of administration. Therefore, when the party that has for years been combatting the enemy is approaching victory, all those opposed to the Republican party should have united with us. The Republican party has held back and failed to meet the attacks of frauds and misdeeds charged against them. They endeavor to divert attention by making the financial question the leading issue of the campaign. It deeply concerns us what shall be the currency and whether we shall have a country at all. But if the Republican party permits a man to hold the office of President who was never elected, it matters not what kind of money we have. It is highly important that we should drive out of existence this corrupt organization. As a means to that redress we should see that our candidates are elected. In closing Mr. Hay paid a high compliment to Charles F. McKenna, Esq., the North Side candidate for Congress, speaking in strong terms of his ability and integrity. Mr. Hay retired amidst applause.

LETTER FROM JUDGE SUTTON.

The Chairman next announced that the Secretary would read a letter from Judge Sutton, who was expected to address the meeting:

PITTSBURGH, October 7, 1878.—*J. H. Stuart, President of Central Club:* MY DEAR FRIEND—I have deferred answering your kind letter, hoping each day or hour would determine my disability, physically, but I am disappointed, to my great regret. I am prepared but not able for the desired duty. I hope the question will deter mine absolute y all connection between Governments and banks. Let the banks use their own credit and manage their own affairs, and the Government use its credit for the nation, and not give it to any man or class of men, nor to one section of the nation to the prejudice of another section.

It becomes more and more clear to the average politician, as well as a statesman, that the politics of the future will revolve in the sphere of national economy. It is the question of the hour, of great magnitude and full of consequences, and will, if successful, emancipate the Government from all its oppressive powers. It is a decentralizing and distributing agency; the opposite of despotism, and in our pre entconstitution the arm of constitutional and republican institutions. It is democratic for as falls the dews and showers, so it aims to distribute the blessings of free institutions, and give potentiality to the central principle of equal privileges and rights in our political edifice. The present system is unfair and unequal, not only as between citizen and citizen, but between one portion of our country and another portion.

OUR SPEAKERS.

Tell our Brother Gibson to tread lightly on the Greenbackers, for they are in the vanguard of this American struggle, and they alone pushed the Democrats to the front. Show them that by union with the Democratic party victory may crown their efforts, not otherwise. Convince, lead; do not denounce or offend. The question at stake is too valuable. Tell Brother Gibson I see in it a corrective for the existing abuses which are threatening our political existence. Tell him on this question alone I go over to the Democrats, and if I had my health, could take many with me. I thank you for your offer of hospitality, and remain your sincere friend.

W. H. SUTTON.

SPEECH OF CHARLES F. MCKENNA.

The announcement of Charles F. McKenna's name as he was led forward and introduced by the chairman, was the signal for prolonged applause. He spoke as follows:—

FELLOW CITIZENS—I don't know a time when there was a more important election than the present one. This is not the time for idle or empty declamation. Too long have the people been deceived by such exhibitions since the advent of the Republican party in power in 1861. Its conventions have met annually and promised the country a wise, pure and economical government; its orators in Congress have professed great interest in the same subject, and the soldiers of the war and mechanics and farmers of the country have always been the objects of their most tender solicitude. A perusal of the old platforms and the present one will show the most wonderful consistency in the Republican party working the best of promises, and most solemn pledges to pass laws favoring labor of every kind, and guaranteeing an honest government. During the four years of the war the party was not to blame if corruption prevailed in high and low places, and I perhaps thought Lincoln's expulsion of Simon Cameron from his cabinet, and the congressional vote of censure on the same official for corruption in office was sufficient indication. No one expects, however, that in the life's struggle for the Union, with a million of men in the field, it could watch the corrupt intrigues. But it is not of any thing during the war that we complain. The war ended, the Republican party in power, immediately promised in its platforms and by its addresses to devote itself to restoring the Government to a peace footing, and to cutting down expenses accordingly. The war over, the soldier for whom the Nation can never express its gratitude, and the farmer and mechanic would ever be the subject of this party. Most tender solicitude. It promised to have freed the slaves, and it would advance the white man's interest by just laws. In 1868, its platform, on which Gen. Grant was elected, provided that greenbacks having been good enough for bondholders were good enough to pay the 5-20 bondholders, as competing at that time with the Democratic idea of the Pendletonian idea.

Since then General Grant's administration, in obedience to the promises of the platform, undertook to adopt Civil Service Reform rules. And Mr. Hayes, elected on a platform with the same plank, in addition to every other pledge, made special efforts to improve the country with the idea that Civil Service Reform would be satisfactorily enforced under his administration. Carl Schurz, the philosophical advocate of Civil Service Reform was taken into the Cabinet to establish the beautiful workings of Civil Service Reform. Rules were promulgated so strict as to almost justify one in stating that the perusal of a political newspaper would be a serious infraction, while for an official to contribute political assessments would lead to instant dismissal from the service. Have these repeated promises or pledges of the Republican party to the country been fulfilled or partly fulfilled?

Fellow citizens, if one-tenth of its pledges had been fulfilled, the people of this country would have been happy to-night. You know the old saying about hell being paved with good intentions, which, if true, leads me to state that enough resolutions have been, from time to time, passed by the Republican party to repave the fiery kingdom when its present pavement gives out, and it has enough of government contractors it its ranks too to boat the Old Boy badly in the letting of the repaving contract.

Let us see how the pledges to legislate for this party of bountiful promises and lavish pledges. A Republican Congress granted to the Pacific railroads a total cash grant of $162 883,000. This free grant to corporations was class legislation of the worst kind, and was a direct violation of the pledges for an honest economical government.

In addition to this grant in cash, Congress granted these same railroads an empire of 235,000 000 acres of public lands, which at the Government price, $1 25 per acre, would be equal to $354,250,000. The companies lowest price is $2 00 per acre which would make the grant equivalent to $1,425,000,000. This is treble the amount ever settled under the Homestead laws.

During the sessions of Congress we find the door of Congress thrown open to lobbying in in the interest of every other possible subject than that of the industrial classes of the country. Steamship subsidies, postal commissions, $100,000,000 paid by the Southern Claim Commissions to professed loyalists, exploring commissions, fast mail routes, &c., all gain appropriations and secure favorable legislation, and nothing done for the industrial classes and every pledge disregarded.

The platform of 1868 on the subject paying the 5 20 bonds in greenbacks was promptly, most flagrantly violated in 1869 by a Republican Senate and Congress passing a law changing the contract of their issue, and requiring them to be paid in coin. Grant's first act as President was to approve this act. The passage of this act was accomplished in spite of the protests of such faithful Republicans as Thad Stevens and Ben Wade, who foresaw in its adoption the creation of a privileged class in this country. Even John Sherman expressed himself at that date that the bonds should be payable in greenbacks. This clause of contract and repudiation of the greenback cost the nation $500,000,000. This law changing the contract and repudiating greenbacks was passed through the lobbying influences of remorseless speculators, who had purchased the bonds with greenbacks valued at sixty cents on the dollar.

A deaf ear is turned to the appeals of the workingmen. Our property depreciates in value while our mortgages stand still. John Sherman has enforced contraction and the result is financial corpses. They have established the contraction policy and they will persevere no matter if the country is ruined. A vote this fall for the Republican party will be a vote for the continuance of Sherman's ruinous policy; a vote for the Republican party means bankruptcy; a vote for the Republican party is an indorsement of all class legislation in favor of the money power. Before you desert the Democratic party you better consider well. The laws created by it have been for the good of the country. Of all the laws passed during the past twenty years, with the exception of the last, there have been none for the benefit of the laboring classes. No sooner had the Democratic party gained a majority in the lower House than they commenced appointing investigating committees and greatly cut down expenses.

The Republicans resorted to a cunning trick to make finances the leading issue of this campaign. One Gallatin, now come to the front to this State and delivered a hard money speech. He was followed by a man from Philadelphia. It was cunning thus to ignore the bad laws which they have enacted and keep the question of finances before the people. We don't propose to let them escape in that manner. Mr. Hayes, Cameron, Mackey and other leaders all predict that good times are coming; that we have "touched bottom." This is all a campaign trick. Who can say that we have "touched bottom?" Put the Democratic party in power now and it will restore good times. The party has been in existence for over seventy years and was long in power. We are now governed too much. We could get along with a smaller number of officers. It takes nearly as much now to pay the officials in the Revenue Department as there is revenue received.

The Democratic party proposes to abolish class legislation, and also proposes to abolish discrimination in transportation of freights and teach the corporations that they are no greater than the people. The Democratic party is the party of the past and the future.

I have a word to say in reference to the extraordinary attack made upon Mr. Dill by a Catholic paper in Philadelphia. The Cameron crowd have waited until the eleventh hour to make this attack of Know-Nothingism upon Mr. Dill. It is a most unjust charge that will perish upon its face. Mr. Dill's record need only be examined to convince you that he is an upright and honorable gentleman. I went into the Democratic Convention in Pittsburgh rather hostile to Mr. Dill. I favored the nomination of Hon. James. H. Hopkins. When he was defeated I investigated the charges made against him, that he was a corporation man, and am glad to inform you that they are false. While in the Legislature he served his constituents as every upright and honest man would. As to his friendship for the working men there is abundant proof. If Dill is sent to Harrisburg as the Governor of this State, it will be the cause of burying the entire Cameron Mackey crowd. In closing Mr. McKenna stated that there was hope in Ohio and Indiana, and urged the importance of effective work to secure a Democratic victory in Pennsylvania also.

Mr. McKenna was frequently and loudly applauded during the delivery of his address which lasted for nearly two hours. Chairman Hay stepped forward and said a few words in favor of Mr. Dill, after which the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers.

IT IS WELL to get clear of a cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. WSM&W

THE melancholy affliction suffered by the Crescent City, in common with so many other Southern cities, has shown the benefit derived by that community in establishing and maintaining the Louisiana State Lottery Company in 1868 which was incorporated for educational and charitable benefits, and which in its regular contributions to schools and hospitals nobly distinguished itself.

The next drawing takes place as usual on the second Tuesday of next month. ws

POLITICAL

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL, of Union county.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG, of Cra'ford county

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.

SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY P. ROSS, of Montgomery county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
B. K. P. DUFF, Pittsburgh, South Side.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
CHAS. F. McKENNA, Allegheny City.

FORTY-SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JERU P. SMITH, Sewickley.

FORTY FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
CHAS. H. PAULSON.

FIRST LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
W. S. RENO, Allegheny,
SAMUEL R. STEWART, Allegheny,
MORRISON FOSTER, Allegheny.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
JOHN B LARKIN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
JAMES IRVIN, Second ward, Pittsburgh.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
JOHN O'NEILL, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
JAMES G. WELDON, 15th ward, Pittsburgh.
JAMES M. TAYLOR, 21st ward, Pittsburgh.
JOHN W. CARLE, 26th ward, Pittsburgh.
JOSEPH HAYS, 36th ward, Pittsburgh.

FIFTH LEGISLATIV DISTRICT,
WILLIAM DICKSON, Sewickley,
NATHANIEL FINCH, McKeesport.

SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
HERMAN HANDEL, Snowden township.
THOMPSON F. McCABE, Scott township.

SHERIFF,
H. B. LONG, Allegheny City.

TREASURER,
F. J. HIGLEY, South Versailles township.

CONTROLLER,
JOSEPH H. IRWIN, Allegheny City.

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
ROBT. W. LYON, Pittsburgh.

RECORDER,
O. L. STRAUB, Pittsburgh.

REGISTER,
JAMES McLAIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS,
WILLIAM McGEE, Ohio township,
JOSEPH STOKELY, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
J. MURRAY CARPENTER, Plum township.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 15 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pa. R. R.....	34⅞	34	3,906
Reading.....	14½	14⅝	5,858
Lehigh Valley.....	38¼	38½	408
P., Titus. & Buf....	4¼	4⅜	.....
U. Cos. of N. J.....	129½	130	.....
Cen. T.....	39	40	.....
Allegheny V'y 7.30s	108	108¼	.....
Pgh., Cin. & St. L. 7s	99½	91½	.....

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, October 9.—Gold firm at 100¾. Borowing rates 1@3 per cent. Governments weak. Railroad bonds generally firm. State securities dull.

The annual report of the Western Union gives net profits of $3,161,999 from which deducting four quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent. each, interest on debt and for sinking fund $2,637,437, leaves a surplus of $524,562. After deducting for new lines etc., $61,075, there remains a balance of $263,487. The stock market was characterized by a strong pressure to sell in which Lake Shore and Western Union were most prominent. The decline for the day ranged from ¼ to 2¼ per cent., the latter for West, ern Union. Coal shares were also weak. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western selling down from 34½ to 32⅞; Delaware & Hudson from 50¾ to 49¼, and New Jersey Central from 34¾ to 33¾; Kansas Pacific opened at 12¼ and declined to 9¾, which was the closing price. The general market closed weak at the lowest prices of the day.

Transactions aggregated 132 000 shares, of which 4,000 were Erie, 44,000 Lake Shore, 2,400 Wabash, 10,000 Northwestern common, 5,000 do. preferred, 4,000 St. Paul common, 6,000 do. preferred, 26,000 Lackawanna, 10,000 Western Union, 2,500 Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and 6,500 Kansas Pacific.

Close—Money active at 3@5 per cent., closing at 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $138,000. Customs receipts, $357,000. Clearings, $16,000,000. Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills, 480; sight exchange on New York, 484½.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81.	107¾	5-20s,'65, new.	103
5-20s,'67.....	105¾	5-20s,'68.....	107¼
New 5s.....	105¾	New 4½s....	103⅛
New 4 per cts.	99⅞	10-40s.....	106
10-40s, coups..	106	Currency 6s..	119¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old.	34	Tennessee new	31
Virginia new.	24	Virginia, old..	24
Missouri 6s...	105		

STOCKS.

W. U. T. Co....	93¼	C. C. C. & I..	31¾
Quicksilver....	12¼	N. J. Central...	33⅜
Do preferred.	33	Rock Island....	114½
Pacific Mail...	16¾	St. Paul.....	31½
Mariposa.....	2½	Do preferred.	65¼
Do preferred.	2½	Wabash.....	18⅝
Adams Ex.....107		Ft. Wayne....	98
Fargo Ex.....	95	Terre Haute...	1
American Ex..	49	Do preferred.	3½
U. S. Ex.....	48¾	O. & M.....	7⅝
N. Y. Central...113		Del. & Lack...	52½
Erie.....	12¾	C. & A.....	12¼
Do preferred.	26	Do preferred.	102
Harlem.....	135	A. & P. Tel....	27¼
Mich. Central..	70	Mo. Pacific....	1¼
Panama.....	120	H. & St. Joe...	14¾
Union Pacific..	66	B. & Q.....	111
Lake Shore....	69	Central Pacific.	106⅛
Ill. Central....	79	Union.....	106¾
P. & C.....	83¾	Land Grants....	105
N. W. C.....	39⅝	Sinking Fund .	109¼
Do preferred.	76⅝		

Foreign Market.

LONDON.

LONDON, October 9.—Consols, for money 94 7-16; account 94 11-16; Illinois Central, 83; Pennsylvania Central, 35½; Reading 15¾; Erie, 14; preferred, do. 30; 5-20s of '67, 107⅜; 10-40s, 108¼; new 5s, 108; 4½s, 105½.

FRANCE.

PARIS, October 9.—Rentes, 113f 85c.

ANTWERP.

ANTWERP, October 9.—Petroleum, 28¼d.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, October 9.—Cotton more doing at 6 5-16@6 9-16; sales of 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 6,000 Breadstuffs unchanged.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, October 8.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in a review of the British corn trade for the past week, says: "Although the opinion obtains that the lowest prices have been reached, it has been expressed with much diffidence, as the milling demand has shown very few signs of increasing, and unless it does, sales can only be forced at lower rates, seeing that speculative buyers hold altogether aloof. Should the winter prove severe, increased consumption may fairly raise prices a few shillings per quarter. But if, as is frequently the case, the reverse is experienced, it is difficult to say what is to prevent the threatened glut of corn. Meanwhile trade remains in a languid state, and sales made have been quite of a retail character. Maize gave way six pence per quarter at the beginning of the week, but with diminished shipments from America and an advance quoted in Liverpool, the decline has been to some extent recovered. With large arrivals at ports of call during the past week the floating cargo trade for wheat ruled steady, without quotable change, and the demand for continent still continues."

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, October 9, 1878.

The markets underwent but little change to-day, and, as will be seen, we have changed our quotations in only a few articles. Most merchants predict prices will be steady for some time and that changes will not be marked. Under the several departments below our readers can see the status of the markets.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

In the line of butter there is no change to note in prices, but the demand is light, especially for any below strictly choice roll. Solid packed, if really fine, will sell to a limited amount. Medium and low grades are not wanted. Eggs are steady at quotations. Some limed or packed are coming in, but are slow of sale. Cheese is in good demand for mild, late August and September makes. Live chickens are in fair demand. Receipts of apples are increasing. There is a good demand for gates, ramboes and bellflowers, which will sell readily at our figures, as at this time there are but few here of these varieties. There has been considerable increase in stocks of potatoes, and the market is not so firm. In sweet potatoes the market is overstocked. In such a state of affairs large barrels and choice stock, of course, get the preference. Beans are scarce and wanted. Seeds are offering freely at easy prices.

APPLES—Choice, $1 50@2 00; cooking, $1 00@1 50; small and inferior, 25@50c.

BEANS—Prime white navy $1 85; medium $1 75; mixed $1 40@1 60.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 20@22c; choice solid, 16@19c; choice creamery, 25@27c; medium grades, 12@15c; grease, 4@6c.

CHEESE — Sweitzer, 12@13c; Limberger, 11@12½c; prime Ohio factory, 10c, jobbing; 9¼@9½c, wholesale.

CIDER—Choice $4 50@5 00 per bbl; crab apple $7 00@8 00.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 16@17c ₱ doz.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz, $3 50; Domestic, in glass caps, 16@18c; strained, 12c; New York State in neat 25-lb of 12 cases glass cups, per lb. 13@15c.

ONIONS—$1 75@2 00 per bbl.

POTATOES—On track, for Early Rose and Peerless, 65c; from store, 70@75. Sweets—Jerseys, $2 50@2 75; Baltimore, $1 75@2 00; Southern, $1 75@2 00.

POULTRY—Young chickens, 25@30c per pair; ducks, 35@40c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 8@10c. Dressed chickens, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; turkeys, 12@13c.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $4 50@4 75; timothy, $1 25@1 40; mammoth cloverseed, $5 00@5 50; flax, $1 30@1 32.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Receipts of wheat are liberal and the market remains quiet, with a moderate demand from millers. Corn is easy with sales moderate. Receipts of oats are increasing and the market is easier and dull. Barley tends to decline. Flour unchanged. Hay is quiet and steady. The supply of millfeed is fair and the market is steady.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Prime red and amber 95@98c; medium red winter 93@95c.

Corn—Shelled, prime yellow Pa. 48@49c; high mixed, 45@46c; ear, prime yellow, 48@50c.

Oats—Prime white 25@26c; mixed 23@24c.

Barley—Spring, 75c@$1; fall, 95c@$1 05.

Rye—53@55c per bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 50@5 75; Minnesota extra, $5 75@6 00; choice amber and white wheat $5 50@5 75; prime red winter do $5 25@5 50; fancy St. Louis, $6 00@7 50; fancy patents, $7 50@8 50; rye, $3 75.

CORNMEAL—55@60c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 75 per bbl; $2 50 per keg.

HAY—From wagon, $8 00@10 per ton; baled on track $9 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $11 50@12 00; seconds do., $12 00@13 00; middlings white do., $19 00@20 00; mixed chopped feed, $18 00@19 00; corn meal, per ton, $20 00@22 20.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, per 100 lbs, $1 30@1 35.

Groceries and Provisions.

In the line of groceries, the demand for sugars continues to fall off, yet it is better than most merchants expected at this season. Prices are weak and the tendency is downward. There are no changes to note in other articles in the grocery line. The provision market, in the main, continues weak and unsatisfactory.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Green Coffees	₱ lb	Prime sugar syrup	48c
Fancy Rio	20 @21 c	Good do do	40c
Choice Rio	19 @19½c	Good molasses	43c
Prime Rio	@18½c	Black "	28c
Good Rio	@17½c	Sugars.	
Ordinary Rio	16@17 c	Standard A..	9¼@ c
Java	25½@27½c	Off. A.....	8¾@ c
Roasted Coffees.		Ex. C.....	8⅜@
Rio in papr's	20 @22 ½c	Ref Yellows.	7½@ 8¼c
Rio in bulk	17½@21 c	Molasses do.	7 @ 7¼
Java in papr's	28 @30 c	Out loaf.....	10¾@10¾c
Java in bulk	25 @30 c	Crushed.....	10¾@10¾c
Teas.		Powdered..	@10¼c
Young Hyson	25c@75 00	Granulated..	@ 9½c
Gunpowder	35c@ 1 00	N. O. Molasses.	New.
Imperial	30c@ 80	Strictly ch.....	48@ c
Japan	35c@ 75	Strictly prime.	45@ c
Oolong	28c@ 80	Prime.....	42@ c
Souchong	25c@ 75	Fair.....	38@ c
Rice.		Soaps.	
Cho'e Carolina	7 c	Blue India, ₱ box	$1 30
1 rime	6¼ c	Irish soap, ₱ box	3 90
Rangoon	6¼c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	6 00
Starch.		Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	6 70
Gloss	8¼@8 c	Do N. Y. city, ₱ bx	5 25
Cornstarch	7¼@8¼c	Extra olive do	5 00
Spices (whole).		German mottled do	5½
Cloves	45@ c	California, ₱ box	4 00
Allspice	15@20 c	Soda.	
Cassia	9@12 c	Bi-carb in kegs	3¾@4 c
Nutmegs	$1 00@1 05	Do assted pap's	5½
Pepper	15@16 c	Do assted ¼ p'rs	5
Syrups.		Sal soda in kegs	2 c
Choice maple fl'vrd	45c	Candles.	
Prime " "	40c	Star, full weight	13 c
Choice sugar syrup	48c	Stearine	19½c
PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:		Mould	@17½
Hams, ex. s. c, av. 18 lbs and upwards	10¼	Mess pork	9 25
Do 14 to 18 lbs	11¼	Do. short cut	9 50
Do extra 10 to 14 lbs	11½	Pork, in bbl	10 50
Shoulders, s. c	6¾ @	Lard, p. l. in tress ₱ lb	6¾
Dried beef in sets	13	Do, refn'd in tress	7¼
do all flats	11½	" " bbls	8¼
do r'k bkls	15	Do, in 2-lb tea pots	9¾
Beef tongues sugar cured ₱ doz	6 75	" 5-lb coffee do	9¾
Bacon shoulders, ₱ lb	6	" in 5-lb pails	10
S. short r sides, do	7¼	" 5-lb "	9¾
S. clear sides, do	7½	" 10 lb "	9¾
		Ham sausage	9

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 47@55c; do mahogany, 54@55c; do dark, 40@45c; Louisville navy, 47@55c; Richmond brands, 43@52c; bright cavendish, 54@55c; bright twist, 58@68c; natural leaf, 58@75c; fine cut, 46@75c; cut and dry, 32@44c; granulated smoke, 40@50c.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 28@30c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 ₱ cans, ₱ doz, $1 35; raspberries, do, $1 25; strawberries, $1 25; gooseberries do, $1 25; pineapples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 40; peaches, 3 ₱ cans ₱ doz, $2 75; tomatoes do, $1 10@1 20; corn do, $1 25@1 75; Pickles, bbls, $7 25; half do, $4 50.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, ₱ lb, 5@6c; do quarters, 3@3½c do common 1½@2c; do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 15@17c; do unpitted, 5@6c; huckleberries, 15@16c; raspberries, 20@25c. Peaches, halves, unpeeled, 4@4¾c; do quarters peeled, 9@10c; do halves peeled, 12@15c; do evaporated unpeeled, 12@15c; do peeled, 15@25c.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ lb, 45@50c; common to good 20@35c.

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, ₱ bbl, $30; No. 1 shore mackerel, $20; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No. 2 large mackerel, $12; No. 3 large mackerel, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $10 00; No. 3 small mackerel, $5 00; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; whitefish ₱ half barrel, $4 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00@3 00; lake herring, $2 10; large George's codfish, $5 50; medium do, $5 00; large Grand Bank cod fish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; boneless codfish, $5 00; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb, 8c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 25c; scaled herrings 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ₱ box at $2 00; London layers, $2 40; Muscatels, $2 25; mat raisins, $3 75 ₱ mat; new Valentias, 7½@8¼c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 13c. Dates, 7½c ₱ lb. Currants, 5@6c. Citron, 20c. Prunes, 8½c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do shelled, 45c; do Sicily, 43c; do Ivica, 20c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@17c; Sicily filberts, 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 10@12; Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ₱ box, $8 50. Lemons—Malaga, $6 50. Cocoanuts, $5 00@6 00 ₱ 100.

HOPS—7@10c ₱ lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil (winter strained) 59c; No. 1 do, 57@59c; No. 2 do, 50@53c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5 00; common do, $4 00; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' oil, 56@58c; yellow do, 55@56c; carbon, standard white, 9c.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ₱ lb, 4@4¼c; cotton, mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 5½@6¼c.

VINEGAR—Prime country per gallon, 10@13c; wine vinegar 23@24c; city manufactured 10@15c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, October 9, 1878.

The markets continue very quiet, with no features to notice except dullness, which is the leading characteristics.

CRUDE.

United, 83@83¾c; shipment, $1 03¾.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 9¾c; New York, 9¾c; Pittsburgh, f. o. b, 8½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—OCTOBER 9.—Cotton quiet at 10 5-16@10 9-16c; futures weak. Flour weak; receipts 18,000 barrels; superfine State and western $3 50@3 80; common to good extra $3 80@4 10; good to choice $4 15@4 75; white wheat extra $4 80@5 50; extra Ohio $3 90@5 25; St. Louis $4 00@6 25; Minnesota patent process $6 00@8 25. Wheat—Light export demand; receipts, 267,000 bushels ungraded spring 83@92c; No 2, spring 92@94c; No. 3 spring 83@85c; No. 2 Milwaukee 98c; ungraded red 93c@$1 05½; No, 3 do 99@97¾c; No. 2 do $1 03½@1 04; No. 1 do. $1 05@1 05½; ungraded amber 97c@$1 05½; No. 2 amber $1 01½@1 02½; ungraded white $1 02@1 10½; No. 3 do $1 03@1 04; No. 2 do $1 05@1 06; No. 1 do, sales 42,000 bushels at $1 07½@1 08; extra do, sales of 2,500 bushels at $1 08. Rye dull; western 55@58½c. Barley heavy; No. 6-rowed State $1 10@1 20. Malt steady. Corn—moderate trade; receipts 303,400 bushels; ungraded 47@48c; steamer 47½@47¾c; No. 2, 47½@47¾c; No. 2 white 51@51½c. Oats nominally unchanged; receipts, 115,000 bushels; rejected 26c; No. 3, 27¼c; do. white, 28¾c; mixed western 27@33c; white western 27@36c. Hay quiet at 40@45c. Hops dull and nominal. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar dull and nominal. Molasses quiet but steady; New Orleans old 26@35c; new 35c. Rice nominally unchanged at 8c. Petroleum dull and nominal; United 82½@83¾c; crude 5½c; refined 9¾c. Tallow heavy at 6¾@7c. Rosin quiet at $1 40@1 45. Turpentine steady at 29c. Eggs steady; western 21½@22c. Leather steady; Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy weight 20@22½c. Wool quiet but firm; domestic fleeces 30@43c; pulled 18@37c; unwashed 10@28c; Texas 12@26c. Pork—demand fair and market firm; mess $8 70@9 75, latter for fancy. Beef quiet but steady. Cutmeats firm; western long clear middles 5¾c; short cut 6¼c. Lard steady; prime steam $6 65. Butter dull; western 6@25c. Cheese quiet; western 6@9¼c. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 03¼@1 05.

Chicago—OCTOBER 9.—Flour weak. Wheat active but a shade lower; No. 2 Chicago spring 80¼c cash and October; 82c November; 83¼c December; No. 3, 66¼@68c; rejected 51@53c; No. 1 and No. 2 red winter 85c. Corn steady; No. 2 high mixed 33⅞c cash; 33¾c bid October; 32¼c bid November; 34c bid December; rejected 32¼@33c. Oats steady; No. 2, 18⅝c cash; 18⅛@18¾c October; 20⅞c November; 20¼c December; rejected 16¾c. Rye weaker at 43c cash; 44c bid November. Barley inactive; $1 02 cash; $1 04 November; $1 05 December. Pork quiet; $7 75 cash; $7 72½@7 75 November; $7 82½ December. Lard steady; $6 20 cash; $6 20@6 21½ November; $6 22½@6 25 December. Whisky steady at $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 250,000 bushels; corn, 135,000 bushels; oats, 72,000 bushels; rye, 14,000 bushels; barley, 113,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 barrels; wheat, 143,000 bushels; corn, 169,000 bushels; oats, 64,000 bushels; rye, 30,000 bushels; barley, 66,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat, 82¼c November; 83¾c December. Corn, 34¼c bid November; 34c December. Oats 18¼c October; 19½c November; 20¼c December. Pork, $7 72½@7 75 November; $7 80 bid December. Lard, $6 22½ November; $6 25 December.

Philadelphia—OCTOBER 9.—Flour dull and weak; superfine $2 50@3 00; extras $3 00@3 50; high grades $7 00@8 00. Wheat about unchanged; No. 2 red dull, weak and lower; No. 2 red $1 02½; amber $1 03@1 04; white $1 07@1 07; No. 2 Chicago 99c. Corn dull, weak and lower; yellow 49@50c; mixed 47¼@47¾c. Oats dull and weak; white western 27@29c; mixed western 25@27c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull. Mess pork $9 00. Beef—India mess 18c. Hams—Smoked 11¾@12¾c; pickled 10@11¾c; green 7@7¾c. Lard inactive and weak; butchers' $6 25. Butter weak; New York State and Bradford county, Pa., extra 19@20c; Western Reserve 15@17c. Eggs weak; western 20c. Cheese firmer and in more demand; western full cream 8¾@9¼c. Petroleum refined 9¾c; crude 7¾@7¾c. Whisky unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 barrels; wheat, 44,000 bushels; corn, 98,000 bushels; oats, 22,000 bushels; rye, 1,500 bushels; barley, 15,000 bushels.

Cincinnati—OCTOBER 9.—Cotton quiet at 10c. Flour dull and drooping. Wheat dull; red and amber 83@88c; white 85@90c; receipts for two days, 24,000 bushels; shipments, 19,000 bushels. Corn in fair demand and market firm at 38@40c. Oats easier at